

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES'
COMPENSATION COMMISSION

JULY 1, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1923



COMMISSIONERS

BESSIE P. BRUEGGEMAN, Chairman
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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1923.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission was created by the act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for civil employees of the United States suffering personal injuries while in the performance of their duties, as the administrative authority charged with the duty of giving effect to the provisions of the act. The organization of the commission dates from March 17, 1917, when two of the commissioners took the oath of office and formally organized, but office quarters were not secured until March 26, 1917, so that it is practically accurate to say that the actual work of the commission did not begin before April 1, 1917.

By express authority of the act (sec. 42) the President, by Executive order of September 15, 1916, transferred the administration of the act so far as the employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co. are concerned to the Governor of the Panama Canal, and by a similar order, dated September 29, 1916, transferred the administration so far as the employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission are concerned to the chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission.

Under an amendment to the compensation law in the act providing appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, effective July 1, 1919, the benefits of the compensation act were granted to all civil employees of the District of Columbia, except policemen and firemen. The reason for the omission of policemen and firemen from the benefits of the act was that there was already a law providing disability and death benefits which was considered in certain respects more liberal than the Federal compensation act. All payments of benefits on account of injuries of District of Columbia employees are payable by the disbursing officer of the District government out of funds appropriated for the special purpose, after awards by the Compensation Commission, which is charged with all duties in connection with claims of District employees except that of making payments. Another amendment, approved March 4, 1922, of temporary application, is explained at length on pages 28 and 29.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION ACT.

The provisions of the new act, briefly summarized, are as follows:

Date of enactment, September 7, 1916; in effect same date.

Injuries compensated.—Personal injuries sustained while in the performance of duty causing death, or disability for more than three days, if not due to intoxication, willful misconduct, or intention to bring about injury.

Industries covered.—All civilian employments of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad Co.

Persons compensated.—All civil employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Co.

Burden of payment.—All borne by the United States Government through a special compensation fund.

Compensation for death.—(a) Burial expenses not exceeding \$100 and transportation of body of residents of the United States dying away from home station, if relatives desire it.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 35 per cent of the monthly wages of the deceased, with 10 per cent additional for each child, the total not to exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

(c) If no parent survives, 25 per cent to one child and 10 per cent additional for each additional child, the total not to exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

(d) To wholly dependent parents of deceased, 25 per cent if one, 40 per cent if both, are dependent; if partially dependent, a lower percentage according to the degree of dependency; if there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

(e) Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts subject to the claims of the foregoing relatives.

Payments to a widow or dependent widower terminate on their death or remarriage; to a child on marriage, reaching the age of 18, or if over 18 and incapable of self-support, on becoming capable of self-support; payments to other beneficiaries are subject to the above limitations, but may in no case continue beyond eight years.

Payments in any case are subject to a maximum of \$66.67 per month and to a minimum of \$33.33, unless the actual earnings are less than that amount, when the compensation shall equal the earnings.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies; such services and supplies to be furnished by United States Medical officers and hospitals wherever practicable.

(b) For total disability, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the monthly pay during the continuance of such disability.

(c) For partial disability, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the difference in wage-earning capacity due to such disability.

Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death or permanent disability may be commuted to a lump sum, in the discretion of the commission.

Revision of benefits.—Awards may be reviewed by the commission at any time, either on request or by the commission on its own motion.

Security of payments.—Compensation is paid from special compensation fund established by congressional appropriation.

Settlement of disputes.—The United States Employees' Compensation Commission decides all questions arising under the act.

The administration of the act in the Panama Canal Zone is by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and in the work of the Alaskan Engineering Commission by the chairman of that commission. The administration of the act as applied to District government employees is by the Compensation Commission, but payments of benefits after award by the commission is by the disbursing officer of the District government out of a special appropriation.

Claims must be made within one year or the commission is without discretion to award the benefits of the law.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The recent annual reports of the commission have referred to the difficulties in the administration of the compensation act due to the enormous expansion of the Government service during the period of the war and the rapid contraction which followed a cessation of war activities. These conditions have caused many delays in the submission of reports and claims, and have greatly increased the difficulties and volume of work necessary in securing the information indispensable in the proper adjustment of claims for compensation.

The special difficulty of the past two or three years in connection with the administration of the act has been in connection with permanent partial disability cases of discharged employees. These cases have arisen chiefly in connection with the reduction of the number of civilian employees in the War and Navy Departments. In the navy yards, especially, many men with permanent partial disabilities of some seriousness were continued in employment after the healing period which followed injury. This was easily possible because of the demand for skilled and unskilled workers by placing the disabled employee at light work, or at some special work of his occupation which he was well able to do. Upon discharge, however, such employees were immediately applicants for work outside of Government service in competition with able-bodied employees. The handicap of a serious disability in most cases proved an obstacle in the way of securing suitable or steady employment and, therefore, under the terms of the law, entitled the employee to claim further compensation of the commission because of the loss of earning capacity. Occasionally, also, further medical or surgical treatment was found to be desirable in order to reduce the degree of partial disability.

For the proper adjustment of claims of this character it has been the practice of the commission to first make use of the good offices of officials in Government establishments. Medical examinations also are, of course, necessary and in case of controversy involving a medical question a medical examination by a referee. In spite of these aids, which have their obvious limitations, investigation is essential in many cases to determine the safe or equitable action upon the merits of the claim. For large numbers of cases located in or near Washington difficulties of investigation are not great, but for cases at a considerable distance the demands upon the commission for these necessary investigations have been throughout the year past greatly in excess of the powers of the commission's limited force. The result has been regrettable and probably costly delay in ascertaining the facts upon which proper action could be taken. Inability to make investigations or delay in making investigations which seemed desirable has in some cases led to the payment of compensation which later developments have shown to be based upon erroneous or incomplete information.

With each year of the operation of the compensation law the need of personal investigation of compensation claims becomes more important. This need arises in cases apparently not permanent disabilities in which a disability for work has continued for a long time. It arises in many serious permanent partial disability cases where something more than medical evidence is needed to determine the actual disability for work, which not infrequently is affected by causes entirely distinct from the direct results of the occupational injury. It arises in cases which appear from the medical evidence to be cases of permanent total disability, since even in these cases it has been found occasionally that the actual disability was not as great as had appeared. In claims in which the disability or death was caused under circumstances creating a liability on some person other than the United States to pay damages, the recovery of adequate damages is often dependent upon the commission's ability to make prompt and proper investigation (see p. 11). The need of investigation is also important in nearly every case where there is any reason to believe that a lump-sum settlement should be seriously considered. In death cases, also, personal investigation is not infrequently very important to establish the facts in regard to marriage or dependency before favorable action can safely be taken upon the claim. It is also important in death cases to check claims of continued dependency, or to investigate the question of remarriage of widows who are beneficiaries. The amounts which are likely to be paid as compensation because of lack of sufficient investigation are many times in excess of the possible cost of the making of proper investigations.

With the decrease in the number of Government employees and the approach to normal conditions, the number of injuries reported and claims filed greatly decreased, but during the past year this decrease has been but little, so that now it would appear that a permanent level has been reached so far as new cases are concerned. Since the protracted disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, permanent total disabilities, and death cases will continue to accumulate for a period of years, the difficulties which now present themselves in regard to investigation and adjustment of cases of these classes are difficulties which will continue so long as the compensation act is in operation. It is of course probable, however, that the increase in these cases from the present time on will be gradual and is not likely to be further greatly affected by discharges of Government employees.

There has been a gradual increase in knowledge of the workmen's compensation act which has facilitated the proper filing of claims with the commission, and the results have been somewhat more satisfactory in this respect since the period of the war because those in charge of reporting accidents have not been shifted so freely and have gradually

acquired knowledge necessary for the proper furtherance of this work. It has also helped materially in securing the proper data in protracted cases because those furnishing the original information have been better able to follow up these cases and furnish the desired facts.

The commission has from the beginning attempted to bring to the attention of all employees and official superiors the rights of employees, when injured, under the compensation act, and the procedure to be followed to protect the employee and the Government in the securing of such rights. A pamphlet has been issued and distributed to all Government establishments containing the regulations of the commission and explaining the duties, in case of injury, of the injured employee, the official superior, and the physician authorized to furnish treatment. The commission also has distributed through official superiors leaflets explaining what to do in case of injury to secure the benefits of the compensation law. More than a million of these leaflets have been distributed, and it is believed that one or more has been placed in the hands of every Government employee. Posters have also been distributed to every Government establishment in a further attempt to bring to the attention of every employee the procedure under the compensation act, and to serve as a reminder in case he has forgotten the information brought to his attention in other ways. The commission's appropriations have not permitted the continuance of as much of this educational work as good administration requires.

Under the retirement act of May 22, 1920, section 5, any injured Government employee, if in the classified civil service and having a record of at least 15 years of such service, and totally disabled, is given a right of election to receive either the benefits of the retirement act or the benefits of the compensation act, whichever he may consider more advantageous in his particular case. A few of the older employees have preferred the benefits of the retirement act to those of the compensation law. Usually, however, in case of serious permanent disability employees have preferred the benefits of the compensation act, because of the slightly higher rate of money compensation and the fact that it provides for medical and hospital treatment for the results of injury in case of need, which the retirement act does not do.

The number of death awards upon the roll July 1, 1921, was 1,179, and the number July 1, 1922, was 1,383. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, 198 cases had been added to the roll, or 16.5 per month. These, added to the 1,383 cases shown in the last report, make a total of 1,581. During the fiscal year 1921-22 21 cases were closed, and during the fiscal year 1922-23 there were 35 cases closed, making a total of 56 cases closed during the past two years. These figures do not refer to the total number of dependents, but have

reference merely to the number of cases in which awards were made. For the number of dependents and cessation of dependency see Tables 17 to 19, inclusive, and the text following in this report.

For the 6½-year period from the beginning of the act to December 31, 1922, there were dependencies numbering over 3,262 established in death cases. This, however, is the result of 2,353 death cases. Out of these 3,262 beneficiaries established there have been over 580 cessations, leaving the net number of beneficiaries about 2,682. Some of them, however, receive a very small amount of compensation, as low as \$1.67 per month, and the maximum amount is \$35 for any one beneficiary. This does not refer to individual death cases, because the maximum amount payable in one death case to several beneficiaries is \$66.67 per month. In addition to these death cases there have been 221 cases which apparently will result in permanent total disability, upon which compensation is payable for life. To the end of December, 1922, there had been 3,048 permanent partial disabilities, which have been closed cases in this and previous reports, but the majority of these are entitled upon a showing of loss of earning capacity to further compensation. This does not take into account, however, perhaps 500 which are still upon the rolls of this commission, some of which may prove to be permanent total disabilities.

By extending this experience on closed cases on the basis of 100,000 injuries we get the following results, based upon 6½ years' experience: Deaths, 2,581; permanent total disabilities, 242; permanent partial disabilities, 3,343; a total of 6,166 per 100,000 cases, or about 6.2 per cent of all cases result in injuries of this class.

The amount of work involved in the payment of claims on account of death, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and a few long-continuing cases of temporary total disability will continue to increase until the cessations due to natural causes offset the number of new awards. This will be better understood when it is noted that the 1,030 widows to whom awards have been made are of an average age of 38.9 years, and the remarriage rate as shown in Table 19 is 4.37 per cent per year. In other words, only a little over four awards per 100 per year have expired because of the remarriage of the widow. The awards to widows not terminated by marriage may be expected to run about 25 years on the average. The average age of 1,594 children to whom awards have been made is between 8 and 9 years. This would mean that the average compensation to children to whom awards have already been made would be for about 9 years. Eight-year pensions, as provided under the act for other beneficiaries, of which there are 351 dependent mothers of an average age of 55 years plus, and 174 fathers of an average age of about 59 years, will not begin to drop off by expiration for another year.

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION, JULY 1, 1918, TO JUNE 30, 1923.

The following statement shows the net amount of money disbursed by this commission for each fiscal year from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1923, inclusive:

	Fiscal year 1919.	Fiscal year 1920.	Fiscal year 1921.	Fiscal year 1922.	Fiscal year 1923.
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries (including bonus).....	\$92,524.01	\$119,694.92	\$135,714.79	\$138,954.38	\$137,958.90
Furniture and equipment.....	2,080.96	3,190.72	7,829.72	3,369.32	4,320.35
Books, stationery, and supplies.....	1,042.53	1,656.82	4,807.55	1,635.31	2,435.54
Rent.....	3,475.00				
Printing and binding.....	5,480.66	8,674.49	8,813.53	4,875.80	3,697.56
Travel expenses.....	11,355.90	4,903.91	5,548.61	5,337.63	5,603.40
Miscellaneous.....	12,783.36	2,081.56	1,977.79	1,718.11	1,405.21
Medical examinations and travel expenses (sec. 21).....	406.85	695.67	863.19	945.20	1,046.22
Total.....	129,149.28	140,898.09	166,555.18	156,835.75	156,467.18
Employees' compensation fund:					
Injury compensation.....	906,595.09	1,178,419.10	1,129,736.55	1,169,775.84	1,122,181.82
Lump-sum awards (injury).....		² 109,225.86	201,511.03	415,568.17	348,508.44
Medical treatment and supplies.....	222,158.19	354,472.81	370,227.01	412,712.58	546,747.30
Transportation (sec. 9).....	6,631.74	13,551.12	18,154.28	24,905.55	25,417.44
Death compensation.....	226,619.78	376,014.25	495,999.23	569,360.71	649,898.11
Lump-sum awards (death).....		² 18,771.78	48,907.85	13,679.52	9,773.80
Burial expenses.....	37,043.23	34,382.95	30,052.13	18,550.36	19,587.67
Embalming and transportation (sec. 11).....	709.10	2,527.71	8,758.61	2,617.35	3,921.73
Court costs.....					494.52
Total.....	1,399,757.13	2,087,365.58	2,303,346.69	2,627,170.08	2,726,530.83

¹ Disbursements for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1923 include outstanding obligations on Sept. 30, 1923.

² Prior to the fiscal year 1920 lump-sum awards were included in the amounts carried as injury compensation and death compensation.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES IN TOTAL.

	Salaries and expenses.			Compensation fund.		
	Total appropriations.	Net expenditures, including estimated outstanding liabilities at the end of fiscal year.	Percentage of increase in disbursements as compared with first full fiscal year, 1918.	Total appropriations. ¹	Net expenditures.	Percentage of increase in disbursements as compared with first full fiscal year, 1918.
Mar. 26 to June 30, 1917.....	\$50,000.00	\$27,394.79	.....	\$500,000	\$122,806.07	.....
Fiscal year ending June 30—						
1918.....	87,000.00	79,421.86	.....	500,000	706,257.92	.....
1919.....	² 138,810.17	129,149.28	62.61	³ 1,250,000	1,399,757.13	98.19
1920.....	144,656.02	140,898.09	177.40	2,100,000	2,087,365.58	295.55
1921.....	171,940.00	166,627.75	209.80	2,500,000	2,303,346.69	326.13
1922.....	160,751.66	156,990.60	197.66	2,400,000	2,627,170.08	371.98
1923.....	159,740.00	156,467.18	197.00	2,500,000	2,726,530.83	386.05

¹ All appropriations made for the compensation fund are continuing, and the balances, if any, are carried forward each year.

² In addition to the appropriations made for salaries and expenses by Congress, an allotment of \$7,000 was made from the President's fund for expenses in France.

³ In addition to the appropriations for the compensation fund made by Congress, a net allotment of \$50,000 was made from the President's fund for payment of compensation claims.

It should be explained that the above table does not show the total cost to the Government of the administration of the compensation act. In addition to the expenditure shown here the Government furnished medical and hospital treatment by Government physicians and in Government hospitals in a very large number of cases. This includes the services furnished by the Public Health Service and by surgeons of the Navy and War Departments. It is probable that the value of this hospital and medical service furnished by other departments of the Government cost not less than \$750,000. In addition to this the commission, because of its occupancy of Government buildings, does not make any expenditure directly for rent, water, heat, light, or for the services of watchmen or charwomen. Such services are borne by other departments of the Government, and the amount saved by the compensation fund has not been estimated. Another item of importance, if one desires to compare costs under the Federal law with costs under a State compensation act, is the cost of postage on the basis of rates paid by private individuals. The service furnished to the Compensation Commission by the Post Office Department under the franking privilege does not include the collection and delivery of mail in the city of Washington.

It may be noted that the relative cost of administration, as distinguished from the payments for compensation and medical and hospital services, has gradually decreased since the first year. Naturally, during the period of organization administrative expenses were relatively high. By comparing the above figures it will be noted that the cost of administration during the first complete fiscal year, 1918, was 10.1 per cent of the aggregate expenditures. For the year 1919 the cost was reduced to 8.4, for the year 1920 to 6.3, for the year 1921 the cost was 6.7, for the year 1922 5.6, and for the year 1923 was 5.43 per cent.

The above percentages are based on a comparison of the expenditures of this commission from the compensation fund and for various administrative purposes. If the costs of medical and hospital expenses, which are a charge against the appropriations of other departments of the Government, were included, it will be seen that the costs of administrative expenses would be a much lower percentage, and such an inclusion would be warranted because of the fact that the furnishing of such service entails much work on the part of the commission.

MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT FURNISHED TO BENEFICIARIES OF THE COMPENSATION ACT.

Section 9 of the compensation act makes it mandatory that civilian employees of the Government injured in the performance of duty shall be furnished necessary treatment by United States medical officers and United States hospitals, where such facilities are avail-

able. Where these facilities are not available the commission has made other provision for treatment by designating the best medical services locally obtainable. In case of emergency where the above facilities are not easily reached the nearest doctor or hospital may be utilized without special authority from the commission.

Government hospitals and medical officers available to beneficiaries of the commission are, to the greatest extent, those of the Public Health Service. The dispensaries of the War and Navy Departments are regularly used for first aid and out-patient care for employees of establishments where such dispensaries are located. The hospitals of the War and Navy Departments may also, under certain conditions, be used for the employees of other departments, but this relief is so exceptional as to be practically negligible, for the reason that these facilities are usually reported unavailable or impracticable except for emergency.

The present medical facilities of the Public Health Service available to the commission (October, 1923) include 25 hospitals of which 23 are general hospitals, one is a hospital for cases of tuberculosis, and one for leprosy. These hospitals are distributed along the coasts and waterways, but as there are only two general marine hospitals west of the Mississippi River, the lack of adequate Government medical facilities in this great district is a serious handicap to the commission.

The marine hospitals of the Public Health Service have a total capacity of 3,455 beds, are usually well equipped and have on their staffs 188 full-time medical officers with 103 consulting specialists, making a total of 291 physicians. The personnel of these hospitals includes a nursing staff of 314 and 125 technical and approximately 1,393 other employees. Twelve of these hospitals maintain well-appointed and adequately equipped out-patient offices and dispensaries. There are 15 additional out-patient offices of this type and 95 relief stations.

Owing to the fact that the hospitals of the United States Veterans Bureau are being used exclusively for the beneficiaries of that bureau, there has been a very serious reduction in the number of claimants of the commission examined or treated under Government facilities. In exceptional cases it has been possible to obtain permission from the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to place certain individuals in the Veterans' Bureau hospitals, whenever space for them is available. This permission, however, is not equivalent to the free and unrestricted use of this group of hospitals by the commission's beneficiaries. On the other hand the commission has found that the hospitalization of some classes of industrial accident cases in close proximity to the residual Veterans' Bureau compensation claimants has frequently had an undesirable effect upon the attitude of the commission's beneficiaries in regard to compensation.

To secure the best possible medical service in cities and towns where there are no medical facilities of the Public Health Service, the commission has designated, in accordance with and to carry out the provisions of section 9 of the compensation act, competent physicians who for the most part have had special training and experience in general surgery. The current number of designated physicians totals 3,609, of whom 208 are ophthalmologists, 83 of whom are specialists in orthopedic surgery, and 4 of whom are neuropsychiatrists. All of the physicians designated under the act are of well established reputations locally, and many are men of national and international reputation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 the United States Public Health Service treated in hospitals 2,662 injured Government employees entitled to care under the provisions of the compensation act. To these cases were given 42,073 days of hospital relief.

The number of injured employees treated during this period at Public Health Service dispensaries was 36,140. These received in all 92,005 dispensary treatments. The dispensary treatments consisted in part of examinations, frequently by specialists, including laboratory and X-ray examinations. In many instances the dispensary service consisted of baking and massage of injured parts with the corresponding physiotherapeutic attention.

It is desired to emphasize the character of service rendered by the United States marine hospitals. Both the hospital and dispensary services included every medical facility which could be utilized to advantage in each case. Specialists have always been available whenever indicated and a full staff of ophthalmologists, orthopedic surgeons, and neuropsychiatrists, with every facility for examination and diagnosis, were included on each hospital staff. Similar work done for the Government in non-Government hospitals could have been obtained only at a great cost, but such hospitals or private physicians in many instances would not have had sufficient experience with compensation work to render as satisfactory reports of physical findings and examinations. In a review of the current year's cases treated at the marine hospitals as compared with claimants necessarily placed under the care of non-Government hospitals, it is evident that services and facilities were rendered by the Public Health Service which could not be procured at any price by the Government elsewhere and that taking into consideration the departments for physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, and vocational therapy, that, had a like service been procurable anywhere else, it must necessarily have been at a prohibitive cost, and few non-Government hospitals or private physicians have been able to render in the first instance reports necessary and essential to the proper consideration of a claim from the compensation standpoint.

A conservative estimate of the value of these services would be for hospital cases \$3.50 per day for bed, board, and nursing, and \$3 a day for medical attention; for dispensary treatments, \$2.50 each; and for examinations from \$5 to \$10 each. This is less than the same service would cost outside of Government institutions. On this conservative estimate the value of the medical service rendered for the fiscal year of 1922-23 by the United States Public Health Service to the Employees' Compensation Commission would approximate something over \$700,000.

THIRD-PARTY LIABILITY FOR INJURY.

Under the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of the compensation act whenever an injury is sustained or death is caused under circumstances creating a liability on some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, it is provided that the commission may require a beneficiary either to assign his right of action to the United States or to prosecute the action in his own name. When a settlement is made or a judgment collected under these provisions of the act, the amount of money expended by the commission for compensation, including expenditures on account of medical and hospital treatment, is deducted and any surplus is paid to the beneficiary and is credited against future payments of compensation by the commission on account of the same injury.

The following table shows the results obtained in handling third-party cases under this act. This includes all cases in which it has been established that there is an apparent liability of some person other than the United States to pay damages. The table has been divided to show the experience in nonfatal as well as that in fatal cases.

It will be noted that in some of the groups the awards and compensation are not shown for the reason that many of the injured workers are authorized to make direct settlements with the third party, and the information furnished the commission is sometimes incomplete.

On the whole, the showing is a very creditable one, with approximately \$91,773.08 benefits involved in the 1,397 nonfatal cases included in this report. The recovery in the 288 nonfatal cases was \$205,686, or \$113,913 to the credit of the workmen.

Of the total 71 fatal cases 8 have been completed and recoveries made amounting to \$16,650. The estimated valuation of these 8 cases amounts to \$44,467.

With 1,397 nonfatal and 71 fatal cases, making a total of 1,468 third-party cases, there were recoveries in 288 nonfatal and 8 fatal, making a total number of 296 recoveries, amounting to \$222,336. In 15 cases recoveries were made, but no definite information was given as to the amount.

The total amount of recoveries reported in 1921 was \$251,503, which was an increase of almost 100 per cent over the previous year.

In addition to the recoveries resulting from personal injury there were 16 cases from which the amount of \$1,898 was recovered for property damage.

Out of the 71 death cases 9 filed no claim, 3 of the third parties died, 1 claim was not filed within the year, in 18 the third parties were not financially responsible, and in 3 they were unknown.

There is an ever-increasing number of third-party cases in course of settlement, which involves a great amount of work in giving proper advice and assistance in making settlement. After consideration it is found impossible and inadvisable to prosecute in many cases, and no further action is necessary.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES PAID AND DAMAGES RECOVERED BY EMPLOYEES DURING 1922 IN CASES IN WHICH INJURY WAS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY.

NONFATAL.

Establishment.	Number of third-party cases.	Days' duration of disability, including leave.	Days' leave.	Benefits paid and estimated.			Recoveries.		
				Awards and estimated compensation	Medical and hospital expenses.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.	Wage loss on recovered cases.
Agriculture:									
Animal Industry Bureau.....	24	175	100	\$131.11	\$258.00	\$389.11	3	\$1,453.00	\$329.77
Chemistry Bureau.....	1	15	15						
Forest Service.....	2	22	7	16.00	23.50	39.50			
Plant Industry Bureau.....	1	4	4		2.20	2.20			
Public Roads and Rural Engineering.....	4	86	18	142.46	258.21	400.67	1	800.00	
States Relations Service.....	1	20	14	5.00	120.45	125.45	1	290.00	15.00
Weather Bureau.....	1	18	18		30.00	30.00			
Total Agriculture.....	34	340	176	294.57	692.36	986.93	5	2,543.00	344.77
Interior:									
Geological Survey.....	1				6.40	6.40			
Mines Bureau.....	1	1	1		2.00	2.00			
National Park Service.....	1	21	11	15.55	36.00	51.55	1	100.00	40.00
Reclamation Service.....	2	116		251.13	173.55	424.68			
Total Interior.....	5	138	12	266.68	217.95	484.63	1	100.00	40.00
Labor:									
Immigration Bureau.....	5	45	45		138.00	138.00			
All other.....	1	6	6						
Total Labor.....	6	51	51		138.00	138.00			
Navy:									
Yards—									
New York.....	1	4	4						
Norfolk.....	1				67.00	67.00	1	700.00	(¹)
Philadelphia.....	1	10	10		16.00	16.00			
Washington, D. C.....	1	13	2	12.80	12.00	24.80			
Total yards.....	4	27	16	12.80	95.00	107.80	1	700.00	

¹ Information incomplete.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES PAID AND DAMAGES RECOVERED BY EMPLOYEES DURING 1922 IN CASES IN WHICH INJURY WAS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY—Continued.

NONFATAL—Continued.

Establishment.	Number of third-party cases.	Days' duration of disability, including leave.	Days' leave.	Benefits paid and estimated.			Recoveries.		
				Awards and estimated compensation.	Medical and hospital expenses.	Total.	Number of cases.	Amount recovered.	Wage loss on recovered cases.
Navy—Continued.									
Other naval stations.....	1	14	14						
Supplies and Accounts (other than yards).....	21	640		\$2,629.96	\$1,437.50	\$4,067.46			
Construction and Repair.....	1	13	11		10.00	10.00			
All other Navy.....	1	11	11						
Total other Navy.....	4	678	36	2,629.96	1,447.50	4,077.46			
Total Navy Department.....	8	705	52	2,642.76	1,542.50	4,185.26	1	\$700.00	
Post office:									
City mail service (indoor).....	38	807	153	1,210.87	1,210.31	2,421.18	5	2,025.00	\$627.83
City mail service (outdoor).....	896	13,644	2,116	21,773.71	15,569.48	37,343.19	112	47,263.00	15,821.66
Railway Mail Service.....	270	7,638	3,520	15,146.49	4,024.11	19,170.60	75	72,661.00	15,801.78
Rural Free Delivery.....	20	644	148	993.84	414.75	1,408.59	3	1,540.00	973.00
Aerial Service.....	1	27	17	20.00	3.00	23.00			
Total Post Office.....	1,225	22,760	5,954	39,144.91	21,221.65	60,366.56	195	123,489.00	33,224.27
Treasury:									
Custodian.....	1	6	5		18.00	18.00			
Customs.....	24	718	528	359.59	3,873.66	4,233.25	2	565.00	9.81
Internal Revenue.....	11	410	110	543.64	1,952.51	2,496.15	2	5,200.00	498.81
Federal Prohibition.....	19	364	155	364.45	2,222.14	2,586.59			
Public Health Service.....	1	3	3						
All other.....	2	31	31		166.50	166.50			
Total Treasury.....	58	1,532	832	1,267.68	8,232.81	9,500.49	4	5,765.00	508.62
War:									
Ordnance—									
Edgewood Arsenal.....	2	6	6		.75	.75			
Inspection division.....	1	663		1,444.53	568.67	2,013.20	1	4,500.00	2,320.50
Total Ordnance.....	3	669	6	1,444.53	569.42	2,013.95	1	4,500.00	2,320.50

Engineer.....	13	422	108	643.91	459.25	1,103.16	2	405.00	9.60
Quartermaster Corps--									
Supply depots.....	12	226	118	215.42	38.72	254.14	1	110.00	.....
All other.....	3	59	59	.....	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Quartermaster Corps.....	15	285	177	215.42	53.72	269.14	1	110.00	.....
Other War--									
Aircraft Service.....	1	24	24	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi-Warrior River Service.....	4	153	.....	300.16	21.50	321.66	1	800.00	481.50
Surgeon General (other than contract).....	1	7	7	.....	2.31	2.31	.....	.....	.....
Total other War.....	6	184	31	300.16	53.81	353.97	1	800.00	481.50
Total War Department.....	37	1,560	322	2,604.02	1,136.20	3,740.22	5	5,815.00	2,811.60
Miscellaneous:									
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1	56	.....	115.57	.....	115.57	.....	.....	.....
Justice.....	44	36	36	6,179.00	1,240.82	7,419.82	1	2,900.00	.....
Shipping Board.....	4	785	53	1,611.27	1,014.16	2,625.43	1	500.00	(1)
Smithsonian Institution.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Government.....	10	296	8	557.80	310.50	868.30	3	273.00	174.12
Veterans' Bureau.....	4	182	41	968.87	373.00	1,341.87	1	1,000.00	544.00
All other miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	62,601.00	.....
Total miscellaneous.....	24	1,361	144	9,432.51	2,938.48	12,370.99	77	67,274.00	718.12
Grand total.....	1,397	28,447	7,543	55,653.13	36,119.95	91,773.08	288	205,686.00	37,647.38

¹ Information incomplete.

² Lump-sum settlement, \$1,216.62, 10 per cent disability.

³ Estimated amount on one case, 50 per cent disability, \$7,160. The wage loss on this case is figured to the time the settlement was made.

⁴ Estimated amount, 50 per cent disability, \$6,179.

⁵ Lump-sum settlement, \$668.87, 5 per cent disability. The wage loss on this case is figured to the time the lump sum was made.

⁶ Cases which were pending in previous reports. The wage loss on these cases is not included in the table.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES PAID AND DAMAGES RECOVERED BY EMPLOYEES DURING 1922 IN CASES
IN WHICH INJURY WAS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY—Continued.

FATAL AND PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY.

Establishment.	Number of third-party cases.	Monthly award.	Awards for burial.	Awards, medical, embalming, transportation.	Awards for compensation before death.	Estimated valuation.	Total cost.	Cases on which recoveries were made.		
								Number of cases.	Amount of recoveries.	Estimated valuation.
Agriculture:										
Biological Survey.....	1	\$45.00	\$100.00	\$221.00		\$9,248.00	\$9,569.00			
Public Roads and Rural Engineering.....	1	66.67	100.00			10,854.00	10,954.00			
Weather Bureau.....	1	55.00	100.00	88.58		9,246.00	9,434.58			
Total Agriculture.....	3	166.67	300.00	309.58		29,348.00	29,957.58			
Commerce:										
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	1		100.00				100.00			
Navigation Bureau.....	1	35.00	100.00			6,487.00	6,587.00			
Total Commerce.....	2	35.00	200.00			6,487.00	6,687.00			
Interior: Indian Affairs.....	1	35.00	100.00	99.40		4,805.00	5,004.40			
Labor: Immigration Bureau.....	1	66.67	100.00	95.50		9,113.00	9,308.50			
Navy: New York Navy Yard.....	1	65.00	100.00	17.00		9,292.00	9,409.00			
Post Office:										
City mail service (indoor).....	1	11.07	100.00			1,665.00	1,765.00			
City mail service (outdoor).....	15	431.70	1,300.00	2,146.29	\$1,144.01	55,212.00	59,802.30	4	\$7,250.00	\$22,015.00
Railway Mail Service.....	4	191.67	300.00	707.75		29,607.00	30,614.75	1	3,750.00	7,814.00
Rural Free Delivery.....	4	145.00	400.00	203.50		24,312.00	24,915.50	1	1,900.00	6,283.00
Total Post Office.....	24	779.44	2,100.00	3,057.54	1,144.01	110,796.00	117,097.55	6	12,900.00	36,112.00
Treasury:										
Customs.....	3	115.00	300.00		61.37	16,522.00	16,883.37			
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	1	61.34		33.00		8,355.00	8,388.00	1	2,750.00	8,355.00
Internal Revenue.....	4	155.00	300.00	383.67	17.78	23,670.00	24,371.45			
Federal Prohibition.....	10	553.34	840.00	1,388.50		81,827.00	84,055.50			
Total Treasury.....	18	884.68	1,440.00	1,805.17	79.15	130,374.00	133,698.32	1	2,750.00	8,355.00

War:										
Quartermaster—Army Transport Service.....	2							1	1,000.00	(¹)
Engineer.....	1	35.00	40.00			6,941.00	6,981.00			
Total War Department.....	3	35.00	40.00			6,941.00	6,981.00	1	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous:										
Justice.....	2	90.00	100.00			12,432.00	12,532.00			
Shipping Board.....	16	240.00				32,772.00	32,772.00			
Total miscellaneous.....	18	330.00	100.00			45,204.00	45,304.00			
Grand total.....	71	2,397.46	4,480.00	5,384.19	1,223.16	352,360.00	363,447.35	8	16,650.00	44,467.00

¹ Information incomplete for estimated valuation.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT.

INJURIES AS DISTINGUISHED FROM ACCIDENTS.

The commission early took the view that the term "personal injuries" used in the act covers not only accidents as ordinarily defined but also any bodily injury or disease due to the performance of duties and causing incapacity for work. In this respect the commission was following the precedents established by the Department of Labor in its interpretation of the act of 1908, the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, and the Massachusetts Supreme Court in their interpretation of the term "personal injury" in the Massachusetts compensation act, and the State of California, which by an amendment to its compensation act effective August 8, 1915, had deliberately enlarged the scope of its act by substituting throughout the word "injury" in place of the word "accident." More recently Connecticut, Hawaii, North Dakota, and Wisconsin have amended their compensation acts to cover personal injuries in substantially the above sense.

In accordance with this principle the commission has awarded compensation for a variety of occupational poisonings and diseases which probably would not have been subject to compensation under a simple accident compensation act. Injuries in this class in which awards have been made include numerous cases of lead poisoning, tetryl poisoning, T. N. T. poisoning, dermatitis due to acids, benzine and gasoline, carbolineum, cement, copper, fulminate of mercury, machine oils, paints containing coal-tar products, potash, soda, tetryl, T. N. T., and ivy and weed poisoning, brass chills due to fumes from molten brass, bursitis of elbow due to work where the injured employee (a chipper and calker) was compelled to work for a long period with his elbow resting upon a steel surface, eye strain, anthrax, typhus, typhoid due to water furnished at the place of work, Rocky Mountain tick fever, deer fly fever, pneumoconiosis due to the prolonged inhalation of metal dust, rheumatism resulting from work for a long period in a room where the injured employee was compelled to stand upon a dirt floor "damp from oiling and daily sprinkling," pneumonia due to exposure and exhaustion where the employee worked for a period of 26 hours, during most of the time in a temperature near zero, and influenza and tuberculosis of the lungs contracted by nurses employed in caring for influenza and tuberculous patients.

On the other hand, the commission has refused to allow compensation in many cases of a somewhat similar character, where the evidence did not show a causal connection with a reasonable degree of clearness between the work of the employee and the injury which was alleged to have caused disability. Such cases disallowed by the

commission include, among others, dermatitis of a postal clerk alleged to be due to the handling of heavily inked papers; bronchitis, conjunctivitis, and paralysis of postal clerks alleged to be due to infections contracted in the handling of dirty money; chorea affecting the arms, shoulders, and neck of a letter carrier, alleged to be due to overwork; bronchitis and rheumatism of a painter, alleged to be due to gas and sulphur fumes and heat from forges; hernia and appendicitis, alleged to be due to the jarring of the wagon or truck in riding over unusually rough roads; numerous colds and cases of pneumonia, alleged to be due to drafts and exposure; and of tuberculosis, alleged to be due to exposure and other conditions of labor.

In discussions of the reasonable scope of a workmen's compensation act, opposition to the inclusion of occupational diseases which are not accidental has often been made on the ground that such an inclusion would be likely to increase greatly the cost of compensation and prove unreasonably burdensome for employers. It is the belief of the commission, on the experience thus far under the Federal compensation act, that the additional cases entitled to compensation due to the construction of the word "injuries" as including occupational diseases, as well as occupational accidents, will not call for an expenditure of more than 3 or 4 per cent of the cost of compensation. The difficulties involved in the adjudication of occupational disease cases, moreover, are not greater than those involved in the settlement of a number of other difficult questions which arise.

Many claims are made on account of disability alleged to be due to an occupational accident or disease, where an examination of the medical evidence discloses no evidence of any relation between the disability and any occupational condition. Often a serious condition of disease is noticed following some minor injury, and the claimant assumes that the disease is the direct result of an occupational injury, and claim for compensation is made. It is not sufficiently realized that when compensation is claimed for a disability, the evidence must show at least a reasonable probability that the disability is due to some definite injury or to some well-defined adverse occupational influence. It is not sufficient to show that the disability is merely a possible result of the injury alleged. A just determination in many of these cases is a matter of great difficulty, and the commission must depend very largely on the character of the medical evidence furnished, and the medical advice which it is able to command.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES—DECISION OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The term "personal injury" of the compensation act had been construed by the commission to include occupational diseases, as above explained, without question, until on July 5, 1922, the Comp-

troller General, having before him certain vouchers for the payment of medical expenses in which the diagnosis for which the physician was treating or examining was given as a disease without naming the cause of the disease, disallowed certain payments of the commission because the awards were as he believed "based upon disease alone," holding that "the only lawful basis for an award of compensation or for furnishing the employee medical and hospital services is death or disability resulting from a personal injury. Clearly any intent on the part of the commission to award compensation or to furnish medical or hospital service for death or disability resulting from disease and not from personal injury would be without authority of law, and the award would be void because it would be beyond the lawful power and authority of the commission to make it."

The commission, believing that the Comptroller General had an erroneous understanding of the commission's construction of the law, replied in a letter of July 31, 1922, explaining the construction of the term "personal injury" which had been followed and reasons therefore. The commission's letter was, in part, as follows:

An explanation of the construction of the term "personal injury" as given by the commission, and the reasons therefor may properly be made along with the certification of the payments which the auditor has felt it necessary to disallow.

All payments of compensation, or of medical or hospital services or supplies, or transportation, after consideration of the evidence submitted in behalf of the claimant and that secured by the commission through medical examination and investigation, and a finding and award by the commission in accordance with section 36 of the compensation act, have been duly certified by the commission on the voucher forms prepared for this purpose by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The rule and practice of the commission from the beginning has been in all doubtful cases, which includes all cases of disease, to require an opinion of the medical director of the commission before action upon the claim. In certain cases where a medical question still remained in doubt after medical examination and an opinion of the medical director of the commission, the advice of a medical board of the Public Health Service has been secured. If the voucher forms used in these payments (S-55 and S-92) do not provide for an express certification by the commission that all the charges for medical and hospital services and supplies and transportation are on account of the results of personal injuries of civil employees of the United States sustained while in the performance of duty, it is a technical defect of these forms and not an error of the commission. The commission in every instance treats each such charge just as if certification were required in the above language, and makes payments only when the case conforms to the requirements of this language. This is true of the items disallowed in the statement of differences, July 15, 1922, because of the misunderstanding that the awards were based upon disease alone.

Under section 32 of the Federal compensation act "the commission is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act and shall decide all questions arising under this act." In pursuance of the provisions of this section the commission is, in the case of each claim, required to determine among other questions, whether the claimant was a civil employee of the United States; whether he sustained a personal injury; whether the injury was sustained while in the performance of duty; and whether the personal injury caused any disability for work, or required any medical or hospital treatment or supplies.

All these questions have been considered not arbitrarily but in the light of the study of decisions of American and British courts upon similar cases, and especially of the decisions of American commissions and courts in cases arising under State workmen's compensation laws with provisions similar to those of the Federal compensation act.

The use of the term "personal injury" instead of "accidental injury" or of "personal injury by accident" appeared first in the workmen's compensation law of Massachusetts in 1911. The British compensation act of 1906, which was the model which the Massachusetts and other American legislatures have largely followed, used the term "personal injury by accident," but specifically adds a list of industrial diseases which when occurring in certain employments are entitled to compensation just as if the disease was a "personal injury by accident," even when no element of accident appears in the case. The list of industrial diseases of the British compensation act is as follows:

- Anthrax.
- Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ.
- Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ.
- Ankylostomiasis.
- Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ.
- Lead poisoning or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by benzine and its homologues, or the sequelæ.
- Poisoning by nitro and amido derivatives of benzine and its homologues (trinitro-toluene, analin, and others), or the sequelæ.
- Poisoning by dinitrophenol or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by nitrous fumes or its sequelæ.
- Dope poisoning; that is, poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with a solvent for acetate of cellulose or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by tetrachlorethane or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by carbon bisulphide or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by nickel carbonyl or its sequelæ.
- Poisoning by African boxwood (*Gonioma Kamassi*) or its sequelæ.
- Dermatitis produced by dust or liquids.
- Ulceration of the skin produced by dust or liquids.
- Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose or mouth produced by dust.
- Epitheliomalous cancer or ulceration of the skin due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances.
- Ulceration of the corneal surface of the eye, due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of these substances.
- Chrome ulceration or its sequelæ.
- Scrotal epithelioma (chimney sweep's cancer).
- Compressed air illness or its sequelæ.
- Cataract in glassworkers.
- The disease known as miner's nystagmus, whether occurring in miners or others, and whether the symptom of oscillation of the eyeballs be present or not.
- Subcutaneous cellulitis of the hand (miner's beat hand).
- Subcutaneous cellulitis over the patella (miner's beat knee).
- Acute bursitis over the elbow (miner's beat elbow).
- Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.
- Glanders.
- Telegraphist's cramp.
- Writer's cramp.

The list of industrial diseases of the British compensation act is admittedly incomplete, and an admitted defect of the act is that cases of diseases due to the nature of the workman's employment can not be allowed under the workmen's compensation act, no matter how conclusive the evidence, if the disease is not in this list. Thus, if

a new and extremely dangerous industrial poison becomes of common use in an industry, and many disabilities and deaths occur among workmen from contact with this poison, no award could be made under the British compensation act until the new disease had been brought under the provisions of the workmen's compensation act by an act of Parliament. Such a condition has actually occurred. The Massachusetts legislators, aware of this defect of the British act, omitted from the Massachusetts law the words "by accident," with the intention that the law should have a wider scope than a mere accident law, or than the British compensation act with its limited list of industrial diseases.

Early in the administration of the Massachusetts compensation act the question of the construction of the term "personal injury" to include nonaccidental injuries or diseases as distinguished from accidental injuries arose. The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board held that a workman who suffered a total loss of vision due to optic neuritis caused by exposure to noxious gases in connection with his duties had sustained a personal injury under the workmen's compensation act. On appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, the award of the Industrial Accident Board was sustained, Chief Justice Rugg, in his decision (*Hurle v. American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, February 28, 1914, Mass. 104 N. E. 336), saying:

The words "personal injury" have been given in many connections a comprehensive definition. They are broad enough to include the husband's right to recover for damage sustained by bodily harm to his wife, the alienation of a husband's affections, the seduction of one's daughter, and other kindred tortious acts. (*Mulvoy v. Boston*, 197 Mass. 178, and cases there cited; *Riddle v. MacFadden*, 201 N. Y. 215; *New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R. v. Waldron*, 116 Md. 441; *Jefferson Fertilizer Co. v. Rich.*, 180 Ala., 62 So. 40; *McDonald v. Brown*, 23 R. I. 546; *Tomlin v. Hildreth*, 65 N. J. L. 440, 445; *Sharkey v. Skilton*, 83 Conn. 503, 510.) They are not confined to the instances where the wrong can be described technically as trespass to the person *vi et armis*. The statement in *Commonwealth v. Mosby*, 163 Mass. 291, 294, that a "threat to injure the person of another naturally means a threat to use actual physical force," is not at variance with this idea. There were special reasons why the word "injury" was given a constricted meaning in 28 Opinions of the Attorneys General of the U. S. 254. It has been interpreted broadly in policies of accident insurance. (*Freeman v. Mercantile Mutual Accident Association*, 156 Mass. 351.)

At common law the incurring of a disease of harm to health is such a personal wrong as to warrant a recovery if the other elements of liability for tort are present. (*Hunt v. Lowell Gas Light Co.*, 8 Allen, 169; *Allen v. Boston*, 159 Mass. 324; *Larson v. Boston Elevated Ry.*, 212 Mass. 267; *Diesenvieter v. Kraus-Markel Malting Co.*, 92 Wis. 164; *Wagner v. H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.*, 147 Pa. St. 475; see also *Gossett v. So. Rwy. Co.*, 115 Tenn. 376.) Damages of this sort have been held not recoverable under the mill acts, although an independent action would lie if a nuisance were created. (*Eames v. N. E. Worsted Co.*, 11 Met. 590; *Fuller v. Chicopee Mfg. Co.*, 16 Gray, 46; see also *Wellington v. Boston & Maine Rd.*, 158 Mass. 185, 189.) The preponderance in recent years of actions grounded upon some physical violence has tended to emphasize the aspect of injury which depends upon visual contact or direct lesion. But that is by no means the exclusive signification of the word either in common speech or in legal use.

The English workmen's compensation act affords compensation only where the workman receives a "personal injury by accident." It adds to the personal injury alone required by our act the element of accident. Yet it has been held frequently that disease induced by accidental means was ground for recovery; as, for example, a rupture resulting from overexertion (*Fenton v. Thorley & Co., Ltd.*, 1903, A. C. 443); infection of anthrax from a bacillus from wool which was being sorted (*Brintons, Ltd., v. Turvey*, 1905, A. C. 230); heat from a furnace (*Ismay Imrie & Co. v. Williamson*, 1908, A. C. 437); sunstroke (*Morgan v. S. S. Zenaida*, 25 L. T. R. 446; S. C., 2 B. W. C. C. 19); pneumonia, induced by inhalation of gas (*Kelly v. Auchenlea Coal Co., Ltd.*, 1911; S. C. 864; S. C., 4 B. W. C. C. 417, and *Alloa Coal Co., Ltd., v. Drylie*, 6 B. W. C. C. 398; S. C. 50 S. L. R. 350; see also *Brown v. George Kent, Ltd.*, 1913, 3 K. B. 624.) We lay these cases on one side, however, because it is plain from the

third schedule of 6 Edward 7, c. 58, that certain occupational diseases were intended to be included within the English act.

Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Co. (206 Mass. 223), goes far toward deciding the case at bar. That was an action by an employer of labor against an insurer who had contracted to indemnify against damages sustained by the employer by reason of liability to its employees "for bodily injury accidentally suffered" by them in their employment. The employer had been obliged to respond in damages to one Barry, an employee, who had become infected by glanders while cleaning a stable. It was said in the opinion, at page 225, "It is plain that Barry suffered bodily injury in consequence of becoming infected with glanders, as much so as if he had had a leg or an arm broken by a kick from a vicious horse. Indeed, it is possible that the bodily injury caused by glanders was greater and more lasting than that caused by a broken leg or arm would have been." That case related to the kind of bodily injuries which arise from the relation of master and servant. It was decided about one year before the enactment of our workmen's compensation act. It relates to the same general subject matter. The law of accident insurance has been applied to injuries under the workmen's compensation act in England. (*Wicks v. Dowell*, 1905, 2 K. B. 225.)

The difference between the English and Massachusetts acts in the omission of the words "by accident" from our act, which occur in the English act as characterizing personal injuries, is significant that the element of accident was not intended to be imported into our act. The noxious vapors which caused the bodily harm in this case were the direct production of the employer. The nature of the workman's labor was such that they were bound to be thrust in his face. The resulting injury is direct. If the gas had exploded within the furnace and thrown pieces of cherry-hot coal through the holes into the workman's eyes, without question he would have been entitled to compensation. Indeed, there probably would have been common-law liability in such case. (*Dulligan v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co.*, 201 Mass. 227.) There appears to be no sound distinction in principle between such case and gas escaping through the holes and striking him in the face, whereby through inhalation the vision is destroyed. The learned counsel for the insurer in his brief has made an exhaustive and ingenious analysis of the entire act touching the words "injury" or "injuries," and has sought to demonstrate that it can not apply to an injury such as that sustained in the case at bar. But the argument is not convincing. It might be decisive if accident had been a statutory word. It is true that in interpreting a statute words should be construed in their ordinary sense. Injury, however, is usually employed as an inclusive word. The fact remains that the word "injury" and not "accident" was employed by the legislature throughout this act. It would not be accurate, but lax, to treat the act as if it referred merely to accidents. (*Warner v. Couchman*, 1912, A. C. 35, at p. 38.)

In another case under the Massachusetts act a paint grinder who had been employed at his trade for more than 20 years, and who became disabled for work due to lead introduced into his system during his employment after July 1, 1912, causing him to be disabled beginning March 13, 1913, the industrial accident board held that the lead poisoning was a personal injury under the workmen's compensation act. Upon appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court the court sustained the award of the accident board, the court (*Johnson v. London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, April 4, 1914. Mass. 104, N. E. 735) saying:

Under the act, "personal injury" is not limited to injuries caused by external violence, physical force, or as the result of accident in the sense in which that word is commonly used and understood, but under the statute is to be given a much broader and more liberal meaning, and includes any bodily injury. In this respect the English workmen's compensation act differs from ours, because that act applies only to "personal injury by accident;" yet since the passage of that act its scope has been much enlarged by including certain industrial diseases (third schedule, 6 Edward 7, c. 58), although under the English act it has been held in many cases that the words "personal injury by accident" are not limited to injuries caused by violence, but include disease incurred by accident.

Aside from the decisions under the English act, which provides for compensation for "personal injuries by accident," it is clear that "personal injury" under our act includes any injury or disease which arises out of and in the course

of the employment, which causes incapacity for work and thereby impairs the ability of the employee for earning wages. The case of *Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Co.*, 206 Mass. 223, is decisive of the case at bar. In that case it was held that for a person to become infected with glanders was to suffer a bodily injury by accident.

This question recently has been considered fully in *Hurle's case*, ante, which decided that an employee having suffered an injury which resulted in total blindness caused by absorbing poison in the course of his employment, which incapacitated him for labor, had suffered a "personal injury" within the meaning of the act. (See also *Brinton's Limited v. Turvey*, 1905, A. C. 230.)

In view of the finding of the board that Johnson had suffered from lead poisoning 14 years before, and had had no recurrence of the disease until he became incapacitated for work on or about March 13, 1913, and the further finding that there had been "an absorption of lead poisoning since July 1, 1912, and that the date when the accumulated effect of this poisoning manifested itself, and Johnson became sick and unable to work, was the date of the injury," we are of the opinion that the board was warranted in finding that the injury was received when he became sick and unable to perform labor. Until then he had received no "personal injury," although doubtless the previous absorption of lead into his system since July 1, 1912, finally produced the conditions which terminated in the injury. (*Sheeran v. F. & J. Clayton Co., Ltd.*, 3 B. W. C. C. 583; *Yates v. South Kirby, Featherstone & Hemsworth Collieries, Ltd.*, 3 B. W. C. C. 418; *Ismay, Imrie & Co. v. Williamson*, 1 B. W. C. C. 232; *Brintons, Ltd. v. Turvey* (1905), A. C. 230; *Martin v. Manchester Corporation*, 5 B. W. C. C. 259 (1912); *Alloa Coal Co., Ltd., v. Drylie*, 6 B. W. C. C. 398 (1913).)

As the physical incapacity of the employee for work has been found by the board to have been caused by the gradual absorption of poison into his system subsequent to July 1, 1912, resulting in personal injury on or about March 13, 1913, there seems to be no reasonable conclusion other than that such injury arose out of and in the course of his employment. (*Hurle's case*, and cases cited.)

The California workmen's compensation act, when first enacted followed the phraseology of the British workmen's compensation act, "personal injury by accident." After the decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Court above quoted the California Legislature, in 1915, by amendment eliminated the word "accident" from the California law and substituted the term "injury" with the avowed intention of extending the law to apply to personal injuries other than those of accidental origin, allowing the industrial accident commission to determine in each case according to the circumstances whether the injury was a personal injury within the meaning of the act. The construction under this amended law followed substantially the lines laid down by the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board and the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

When the present Federal compensation act was drafted in the House Committee on the Judiciary the experience under the British workmen's compensation act, and in Massachusetts and California, was known and discussed. The phraseology of the Massachusetts and California acts was deliberately adopted by the committee and by Congress, after thorough consideration, for the very purpose of making the commission responsible for the construction of the term "personal injury" and the determination, according to the circumstances, whether a particular claim could properly be regarded as based on a personal injury within the meaning of the law.

With a knowledge of the history of the legislation and the decisions under the British and American State compensation acts, and a familiarity with the history of the enactment of the Federal compensation law, the commission has from the first construed the term "personal injury" in the compensation act as covering not only accidents as ordinarily defined, but also any bodily injury or disease clearly due to the performance of duty and causing incapacity for work or requiring medical treatment. The commission is thoroughly convinced that this is the meaning intended by the congressional committee which reported the law and by the Congress which enacted it. It should be emphasized, however, that the commission considers as

essential to an award the establishment of a causal relationship between the disability for which compensation or medical treatment is claimed and the conditions of the employee's work.

In order that there may be no uncertainty in the future in connection with any pay roll for the payment of compensation or voucher for the payment of medical and hospital services and supplies and transportation, as to whether the commission has made a proper finding of the fact of personal injury as the origin of the disability on account of which either compensation or medical and hospital expense have been paid, it is suggested that Forms S-55 and S-92 read as follows:

* * * * * * *

Examination of the items disallowed by the auditor, referred to in the first paragraph of this letter shows that the payments made by the disbursing officer of the commission were all because of the results of personal injuries sustained while in the performance of duty, as defined above, and not in any case on account of the results of disease alone, unless the disease itself was the result of a personal injury as here defined. It is accordingly requested that these payments be given your approval as payments properly made under the provisions of the compensation act.

To this letter the Comptroller General replied, reaffirming his position, in his decision of September 23, 1922, the essential parts of which are as follows:

The application for review sets forth generally the construction given by the commission to the term "personal injury" as used in the compensation laws which it administers, and alleges that under section 32 of the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 749), which authorizes the commission to "decide all questions arising under this act," the commission is required to determine, among other questions, "whether he (the claimant) sustained a personal injury; whether the injury was sustained while in the performance of duty; and whether the personal injury caused any disability for work, or required any medical or hospital treatment, or supplies."

The question at issue in the decision of this office hereinbefore cited was the finality and conclusiveness of the finding and award of the commission under sections 32 and 36 of the act. First in order, therefore, is the question of respective jurisdiction of the commission and of the Comptroller General in deciding questions arising under or growing out of these laws.

All questions arising under the act are for decision primarily by the commission, and section 36 provides that the commission shall determine and make a finding of fact and an award for or against payment of compensation and that compensation when awarded shall be paid from the employees' compensation fund. The duty and function of the commission is thus clearly and accurately defined by law. If its award is against compensation no question of payment for decision by the Comptroller General arises. If compensation is awarded, the statutory provision that it shall be paid from the employees' compensation fund raises a question of payment for decision by the Comptroller General. The established rule in such cases is that the finding and award will not support the payment if clearly wrong, and does not preclude this office from inquiring into the facts of the case and determining independently from the fact whether the payment was lawful. (15 Comp. Dec. 394, 845; 21 *id.* 708; 23 *id.* 567; 25 *id.* 197.) The same rule has been applied to payment of awards of the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau made under similar provisions of the war risk insurance laws.

This office must require of the commission such supporting evidence of fact as may be necessary to establish the legality of any payment which the disbursing officer of the commission has made. This duty will be so exercised as to impose no unnecessary hardship or inconvenience upon the commission.

A happening and immediate physical injury are apparently within the enactments. Questions arise mainly where the facts involved require interpretation of the term injury in the application of the enactments thereto—where the happening and injury are not immediately connected in point of time. Duties may be injurious in the disease sense through their continuousness, but if this is injury it is not injury for which the Federal laws have as yet provided compensation; and in such doubtful cases, such as those the matters of the present submission, this office must require evidence to establish the fact of injury which is a jurisdictional essential to the award; any finding, award, or certification of the commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

The application for review sets forth the commission's construction of the term "personal injury" as used in the compensation act—

As covering not only accidents as ordinarily defined, but also any bodily injury or disease *clearly due* to the performance of duty and causing incapacity for work or requiring medical treatment. * * * It should be emphasized, however, that the commission considers as essential to an award the establishment of a causal relationship between the disability for which compensation or medical treatment is claimed and the conditions of the employee's work.

In support of this construction cases adjudicated under the workmen's compensation laws of Massachusetts construing the term "personal injury" in that connection are cited.

The Massachusetts courts held that one who had suffered total loss of vision from optic neuritis caused by exposure to noxious gases in connection with his duties had sustained a personal injury under the workmen's compensation act; also one who had become infected with glanders while cleaning a stable; also a paint grinder who became disabled from work through lead poisoning.

The term "personal injury" is not one having a fixed and definite meaning in any and all connections. Its meaning in any statute must be gathered from the context and the general intent and purpose of the law. The value of the Massachusetts cases as precedents depends upon the similarity of the compensation law of that State and the Federal compensation laws in intent and purpose and in context.

The question for decision is whether injuries from slow poisoning or inflammation caused by normal occupational conditions and not by accident or sudden happening are such personal injuries as are contemplated and provided for by the Federal employees' compensation law.

The act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 556), provided generally in sections 1 and 2 for payment to the employee, or to his widow and children in case of death, when artisans or laborers employed under certain designated conditions were "injured in the course of such employment." Section 3 provided for prompt report of any "accident" to an employee within the terms of the act, and section 4 provided for filing of claims in case the "accident" resulted in death.

The quoted phrase "injured in the course of such employment" was the subject of numerous opinions by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor and by the Attorney General of the United States, which have been collected in a publication designated "Opinions of Solicitor, Department of Labor, 1915, Workmen's Compensation," and may be found in pages 188-281, inclusive, of that publication. In an opinion of the solicitor of July 28, 1913, in the case of Willard E. Jule, the facts given were that an employee who was a painter became incapacitated for his work through lead poisoning due to inhaling the fumes arising from materials used in his work. It was held that he had been injured in the course of his employment and was entitled to pay under the terms of the act. The decision distinguished between what are known as vocational or occupational diseases and such diseases as pneumonia, malaria, typhoid, and the like, which do not directly originate in occupational conditions. That opinion and the consensus of other opinions in the publication seem to be in line with the construction given to the Massachusetts statute by the courts of that State.

In the claim of A. E. Clark, December 17, 1908, page 188, the act was construed by the solicitor as restricting payments to injuries of an accidental nature, or at least "to injuries which are referable to some particular event capable of being fixed in point of time."

The Attorney General, however, at first construed the word "injury" as used in that statute as being employed comprehensively to embrace all the cases of incapacity to continue the work of employment, including all cases where as a result of the employee's occupation he becomes unable to carry on his work (27 Op. Atty. Gen. 356); but later reviewed his opinion and appears to have given it a much narrower application (28 *id.*, 254). These opinions rest upon the terms of the act under consideration and their value as precedents is limited to a comparison of the term of the respective statutes.

Sections 15, 16, and 17 of the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 746), which appear to be decisive of the question at issue, provide—

SEC. 15. That every employee injured in the performance of his duty, or some one on his behalf, shall, within forty-eight hours after the injury, give written notice thereof to the immediate superior of the employee. Such notice shall be given by delivering it personally or by depositing it properly stamped and addressed in the mail.

SEC. 16. That the notice shall state the name and address of the employee, the year, month, day, and hour when and the particular locality where the injury occurred, and the cause and nature of the injury, and shall be signed by and contain the address of the person giving the notice.

SEC. 17. That unless notice is given within the time specified or unless the immediate superior has actual knowledge of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed, but for any reasonable cause shown, the commission may allow compensation if the notice is filed within one year after the injury.

These provisions differ materially from the corresponding provisions of the earlier act. Whereas the earlier act provided only for report of any "accident" to the employee, the quoted section of the later act provides for notice of the "injury," thus broadening the sections to cover the full scope of the general provisions of sections 1 and 10 of the act, and provides further that no compensation shall be paid unless the notice is given or the immediate superior has actual knowledge of the injury. The earlier statute merely required a prompt report of the accident, the later requires that the notice of the injury shall state the hour the injury occurred.

It is clear that the later statute contemplates that compensation shall be paid for such injuries only as are of an accidental nature, or at least that payment shall be confined to injuries which are referable to some particular event capable of being fixed in point of time.

The commission so far has withheld from this office the evidence upon which it allowed and paid compensation or expense of medical service on a diagnosis of disease only. Therefore I have not before me in the several cases at issue any evidence of compliance or attempted compliance with the requirements of sections 15, 16, and 17 of the act. It would seem that so-called occupational diseases not due to accident or to happening of a particular event can not be brought within the terms of the statute, but final decision on each of the several cases involved in this application for review will be left open for further consideration should the commission desire to submit further evidence in any case.

Upon the facts and arguments before me no differences are found and the settlement is sustained.

Because it still appeared to the commission that the Comptroller General, on account of unfamiliarity with compensation laws and their application, was without adequate understanding of the questions involved, the commission took up the matter with him person-

ally and upon his suggestion gave him for examination a group of cases illustrating the practice of the commission under its definition of term "personal injury" as applicable to disease when found to have a direct causal relationship with the conditions of the employment. The Comptroller General, after an examination of these cases, concluded his comment on the individual cases with his decision of January 29 as follows:

I think it is beyond question that the term "personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty" as used in this statute was not intended to cover diseases generally, and I think it was not intended to cover generally what are designated as vocational or occupational diseases. The requirement that the administrative notice shall state the day and hour when the injury occurred is entirely inconsistent with the inclusion generally of such diseases. I am constrained to hold that the term "personal injury" was used not in the broad sense of any wrong, damage, or mischief suffered by the employee, but in the narrower sense of direct injury to bodily tissue through some accidental or fortuitous happening definitely fixed in point of time, in contradistinction to the gradual organic changes or functional disturbances brought about by vocational or other diseases.

In view of the past practice of the commission in awarding and paying compensation in cases of disease as well as of injury and the practice of the accounting officers of the Treasury in allowing such payments, this office is warranted in recognizing that practice to the extent that all payments heretofore made shall be credited in accounts of the disbursing officer of the commission. I also feel warranted in permitting payments to continue under awards which have already been made for the remainder of the current fiscal year in order that time may be given for readjustment of the several awards and for congressional action if the law as construed by this office does not carry out the will of Congress at this time. There should be no further awards of compensation in cases similar to those decided adversely herein and no further payment in any such cases already awarded after June 30, 1923, unless such awards and payments shall hereafter be specifically authorized by law.

It is of interest in this connection to refer to a publication issued by the Bureau of the Census in 1919 entitled "Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Pathological Conditions, Injuries, and Poisonings," in which are listed under the head of "Diseases and pathological conditions" the various maladies or affections recognized as diseases or pathological conditions, and under the heading "Injuries, wounds, etc.," the various bodily lesions recognized as injuries, wounds, etc. "Poisonings and intoxications" are listed under a separate heading. This classification differentiates the various disease or pathological conditions, whether due to poisonings or other causes, from injuries as that term is thus officially recognized and established.

Upon receipt of the Comptroller General's decision of January 29 the commission, thoroughly convinced that the Comptroller General's decision was clearly contrary to the intent of Congress and that its position would be supported and all friction avoided if congressional consideration could be secured, requested an amendment to the law to remove all ambiguity. The amendment suggested provided that "the term 'injury' includes, in addition to injury by accident, any disease proximately caused by the employment." A hearing upon the proposed amendment was held before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives February 7, 1923, reported in serial 47. Following this hearing the committee reported favor-

ably the proposed amendment and in its report said: "The object of this bill is to make the law conform to the construction that has been placed upon it by the commission. It is believed that its construction is in accord with the law as Congress intended it." The amendment as reported favorably by the Committee on the Judiciary was passed by the House on March 1. When it went to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and not to the Committee on Education and Labor, which had considered and reported favorably the original compensation act of September 7, 1916. A hearing was held by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, but the time for the consideration of the matter was thought by several Senators to be insufficient, and accordingly an emergency amendment was passed March 4, 1923 (Public, No. 537, 67th Cong.), providing that "persons now receiving compensation upon an award made by the compensation commission shall, until March 1, 1924, be entitled to receive the amount awarded unless the award so made shall by the commission be set aside."

The commission, after this emphatic support by the House Committee on the Judiciary, the only committee which had ever considered the compensation act, and by the House, felt that it could not properly deny compensation to new claimants disabled by disease clearly due to the occupation if, as had been declared, its construction of the law was as intended by Congress. The matter was accordingly brought to the attention of the President, who, on April 26, requested an opinion of the Attorney General upon the commission's construction of the term "personal injury" to include occupational diseases. With this request there was submitted to the Attorney General a brief prepared by the commission showing its reasons for construing the term "personal injury" to include occupational disease:

1. The compensation act of May 30, 1908, the original Federal compensation act (in effect up to September 6, 1916), was construed to cover certain cases of nonaccidental injury or occupational disease.

Attorney General Wickersham, in opinion of May 17, 1909 (27 Op. At. Gen. 346), said: "The statute quite consistently provides for the cases of injury in the course of the employment and accidents resulting in death or otherwise. The word 'injury' is employed comprehensively to embrace all the cases of incapacity to continue the work of employment, unless the injury is due to negligence or misconduct of the employee injured, and including all cases where as the result of the employee's occupation he, without any negligence or misconduct, becomes unable to carry on his work and this condition continues for more than 15 days. * * * Within the language of the statute an employee may be injured in the course of his employment without having suffered a definite accident."

In an opinion of April 25, 1910 (28 Op. At. Gen. 254), Attorney General Wickersham somewhat qualified his earlier opinion, saying, when there was referred to him a case of exposure while removing ashes from furnace room, followed by severe cold and pneumonia, "that opinion [of May 17, 1910], however, was not intended to create the impression that the statute in question covered diseases contracted in the course of the employment. The language

of the opinion is perhaps broader than it should be in the light of the committee report on the bill above quoted, which indicates that only injuries of an accidental nature were in mind. As, however, the statute is remedial, it should be generously construed, and so construed it might be held to include injury of the character there referred to, although strictly speaking no definite accident had occurred which gave rise to the injury."

Examples of awards for nonaccidental injuries or occupational diseases under the act of 1908 may be cited. Some of these occurred under the administration of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and some under the administration of the Secretary of Labor after March 4, 1913:

Exposure to lead fumes between June 12 and 19, 1911, causing toxic amblyopia. Opinion of November 3, 1911. (Opinions of Solicitor Department of Labor, p. 242.)

Glare of light reflected from the plate with which the employee, a plate printer, was working, causing retinitis, conjunctivitis, both eyes. Opinion August 3, 1912. (Idem, p. 249.)

Inhalation of scale and dust by boiler maker, causing injury to lungs (not tubercular) and death. Opinion June 23, 1913. (Idem, p. 259.)

Lead poisoning. Opinion July 28, 1913. (Idem, p. 261.)

Inhalation of fumes from oxycetylene burning, causing bronchitis and lead poisoning. Opinion December 31, 1913. (Idem, p. 264.)

Inhalation of fumes of ether, causing cardiac hypertrophy, hyptic cirrhosis and death. Opinion April 11, 1914. (Idem, p. 270.)

Exposure to extreme heat and cold damp wind, resulting in multiple neuritis. Opinion November 12, 1914. (Idem, p. 273.)

Strain in a repetitious process resulting in a ganglion or cystic growth due to continuous strain of ligaments of hand. Opinion January 7, 1915. (Idem, p. 275.)

Exposure to brass fumes resulting in brass poisoning aggravating or activating a preexisting tuberculosis. Opinion February 9, 1915. (Idem, p. 277.)

Strain from rushing work under Halsey system, resulting in heart disease. Opinion April 2, 1915. (Idem, p. 279.)

2. Declared purpose and plan of framers of new compensation law was to broaden and liberalize the provisions applicable to Government employees when injured. One provision which appeared in practically all the bills before the House Committee on the Judiciary in 1914 and 1916 was for the compensation of occupational diseases.

The utter inadequacy of the act of 1908 was the subject of official criticism by Solicitor Earl of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and by Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, both of whom were connected with the administration of the law. Similar criticism, with special reference to occupational diseases, was made by Commissioner Royal Meeker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who had assisted in the drafting of the bill, and who had investigated the prevalence of occupational diseases in Government establishments. (Hearings before Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, March 31, 1914.) The bill before the committee at these hearings (H. R. 15222) provided for compensation for the "disability or death of an employee resulting from a personal injury sustained in the course of his employment and for the disability, death or suspension from work of an employee resulting from an occupational disease contracted in the course of his employment." Statements at these hearings described the application of foreign and American compensation laws to occupational diseases, citing especially a recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court construing the term "personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment" as applicable to injuries from occupational diseases as well as from accidents. The hearings indicate that no objection was raised to the inclusion of occupational diseases.

3. The compensation bill covering personal injuries and occupational diseases which was the subject of the hearings (H. R. 15222) was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, but no further action was taken on this bill.

4. Compensation for personal injuries and occupational diseases in a bill practically identical with that which was favorably reported in April, 1914, was the subject of hearings before the House Committee on the Judiciary, January 28, 1916.

At these hearings the inclusion of compensation for occupational diseases was discussed at great length. Practically everyone speaking, including members of the committee, seemed to agree as to the desirability of including compensation for diseases directly the result of the occupation. The discussion was principally devoted to the methods by which this could best be accomplished. Several members of the committee expressed some fear that in the absence of further limitation, the law might improperly be applied to any disease which the employee might have after the beginning of his employment regardless of any definite causal relation to his work. Several methods of avoiding this danger were suggested: (a) By definition of occupational disease; (b) by including in the law a limited list of occupational disease subject to compensation; (c) by leaving to the commission the discretion to determine whether the personal injury or disease was the result of the employment.

5. Definition of occupational disease to be included in the law suggested by Representative Neely. (Hearings, page 11.)

"An occupational disease for the purpose of this act shall be construed to be any disease which in the opinion of the commission is the direct result of the occupation in which the applicant for benefits hereunder may be engaged."

Discussion of the suggested amendment disclosed agreement in the opinion that the inclusion of the definition was unobjectionable, but would really accomplish no useful result. Mr. Middleton Beaman, who assisted in drafting the bill, thought perhaps the definition might have an educational value (page 61). Commissioner Meeker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics found no objection to the amendment, but expressed the opinion that it was much better to leave the decision as to the inclusion or exclusion of a particular disease as an occupational disease to the commission. Dr. John B. Andrews, who represented the association which had drafted the bill, said, "We had better trust a commission, so constituted than without experience attempt in advance narrowly to define occupational disease." (Page 8.)

6. The construction of the term "personal injury" to include those injuries resulting from occupational diseases as well as those injuries resulting from accident was discussed, the precedent of the Massachusetts and California laws being cited and explained.

The Massachusetts compensation law provides for compensation for disability from personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment. Dr. John B. Andrews called attention (page 7) to the fact that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts had sustained the construction of the law by the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board making awards in case of occupational disease. Commissioner Meeker also (page 33) called attention to the provisions of the Massachusetts and California laws, and the decisions of the Massachusetts courts and submitted a statement showing diseases of occupation compensated during a period of a year under the Massachusetts act. (Page 52). The original decisions on two cases referred to were *Hurle v. American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, February 28, 1914. (Mass. 104, N. E. 336.) A case of optic neuritis caused by an exposure to noxious gases. *Johnson v. London Guaranty & Accident Co. Ltd.*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, April 4, 1914. (Mass. 104, N. E. 735.) A case of lead poisoning.

7. The bill reported after full hearings (H. R. 15316), May 11, 1916, provided for compensation for disability or death "resulting from a personal injury sustained while in the performance of duty," without definition of the term "personal injury" and without any definite limitation to injury by accident, and without any use of the term "accident" in the law or in its title.

Mr. Gard, in reporting from the Committee on the Judiciary, made no explanation of the thought or purpose of the committee in omitting reference to occupational disease and omission of the word "accident." He did, however, say in his report (page 7) "It should be the purpose of all employers of labor to give to their employees the most complete protection possible against injury resulting from their employment and from diseases having their origin in improper working conditions. * * * This bill, H. R. 15316, seeks to supplant the existing inadequate compensation law of May 30, 1908, with a new law providing adequate compensation for all civilian employees of the United States suffering injuries in the course of their employment."

8. The debates in the House preliminary to the passage of the law show conclusively that the House accepted the bill, clearly understanding that the term "personal injuries" would probably be construed to cover occupational diseases following the precedent of Massachusetts and California.

In the debate in the House, on July 12, 1916, Mr. Mann asked why the committee had omitted from the bill as reported compensation for occupational disease contracted in the course of his employment which had been contained in the bill as reported the year before. When a somewhat ambiguous reply was given, Mr. Mann was insistent upon having his question answered directly, saying, "I have never had anyone tell me yet why we should not have included a disability from disease as well as disability from accident." Mr. Volstead, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary then explained (page 10898), "We had hearings on this particular question and in those hearings it developed that there was considerable difficulty in defining the term 'occupational disease,' and it was also called to our attention that in quite a number of cases in a number of States, the court held this language which we have in the bill would cover occupational diseases in certain cases—at least a number of them—and for that reason, I think, it was left out, or that was one of the chief reasons why it was left out." The bill passed the House after this discussion without any change affecting the provisions regarding personal injury by a vote of 288 to 6.

9. The requirement that the injured employee shall give notice of his injury to his official superior and shall state the year, month, day and hour when, and the particular locality where the injury occurred, has no significance as indicating the intent of Congress to limit the law to injury by accident or to those which could be referred to a particular point of time.

This statement can be made with confidence, because the original bill considered and reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary in 1914 (H. R. 15222) in its section 17 contained exactly the same provisions as were included in the bills considered by the House Committee on the Judiciary in 1916 (H. R. 476, 13621, 15316). It was exactly the same provision as was contained in the bill reported by the committee on May 11, 1916 (H. R. 15316) and exactly the same provision as is contained in section 16 of the present law. Although all of the bills referred to, except H. R. 15316, expressly referred to personal injury and occupational disease, no change whatever was made in this provision of the bill when the words expressly mentioning occupational disease were omitted.^a

10. In the Senate there was no discussion of the meaning of the term "personal injury" or of "occupational diseases," when the House bill was considered and passed.

While too much significance can not be attached to the circumstances it may be stated that when the House bill was taken up, there was on the calendar of the Senate, with a favorable report, another compensation bill which had been introduced by Senator Sutherland (S. 2846), and which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill provided for compensation for "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment." The House bill, although reported from the Committee on Education and Labor at a later date than the Sutherland bill, was taken up in preference and passed without a record vote.

11. Because of its knowledge of the awards for occupational disease under the act of 1908 and of the history of the enactment of the present law, the original compensation commission, upon its organization in 1917, felt that only one construction of the term "personal injury" was possible, namely, that it covered personal injuries from occupational disease as well as personal injuries from accident. The present commission, convinced that this construction was the intention of Congress in passing the act, has consistently adhered to it. Thus there has been compensation for occupational disease for a period of more than 10 years, including the awards cited under the act of 1908 and those which have been made under the act of September 7, 1916.

^a In this connection compare the assumption of the Comptroller General in his decisions of September 23, 1922, and January 29, 1923, that the inclusion in the law of a requirement that the injured employee should give notice of the hour when his injury occurred was proof that occupational disease was not intended to be covered.

The Attorney General, under date of May 16, 1923, replied to the President's request with an opinion fully supporting the commission's construction of the law and holding also that the compensation commission has the power by virtue of the act under which it was created to construe the terms of the said act, and that any construction so rendered is final and beyond interference by other Government officials.

The opinion of the Attorney General in full is as follows:

MAY 16, 1923.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, with inclosure, requesting my opinion as to the right of the Employees' Compensation Commission to construe the term "personal injury" in the compensation act to include occupational disease.

The question raised involves not only the legality of the particular construction under the terms of the law but also the more fundamental question of the right of the commission to determine finally questions arising under the compensation act.

The present Federal employees' compensation act, enacted in 1916 (39 Stat. L. 742), provides compensation for the disability or death of an employee resulting from a personal injury sustained while in the performance of duty. It further provides for a commission that is charged with the duty of administering the act (sec. 28). The powers of this body are clearly defined in section 32, as follows:

The commission is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act, and shall decide all questions arising under this act.

And again in section 36 the act states:

The commission, upon consideration of the claim presented by the beneficiary, and the report furnished by the immediate superior and the completion of such investigation as it may deem necessary, shall determine and make a finding of facts thereon and make an award for or against payment of the compensation provided for in this act. Compensation when awarded shall be paid from the employees' compensation fund.

Thus Congress, by express words, has vested in the commission power to pass upon all questions arising under the act. The question of whether the commission's disposition of such matters is to be regarded as final, so far as other governmental officials are concerned, is one answerable only by implication, from a study of the terms of the act itself, its purpose, and its history.

The present compensation act was born of the great inadequacy that characterized its predecessor—the compensation act of 1908. The latter legislation was narrow in its scope, afforded no permanent relief, was administered by the Secretary of Labor, and paid awards from the departmental appropriation out of which the injured employee was paid his salary.

The present act differs from its predecessor so radically as to clearly indicate an effort on the part of Congress to remedy the defects which were so apparent under the first act. It is exceedingly broad in coverage, provides for both emergency and permanent relief; is administered by a commission instead of the Secretary of Labor as under the original law; authorizes the said commission to decide all questions arising under the act; and creates an appropriation that is especially designated for the payment of awards made by that body.

Section 37 of the present act provides in substance that the commission may at any time, on its own motion or on application, review the award, and, in accordance with the facts found on such review, may end, diminish, or increase the compensation previously awarded, or, if compensation has been refused or discontinued, award compensation.

Other than as above provided, the law contains no provision for the review of the commission's decisions by the courts or other Federal authority.

Section 38 of the act is worthy of note in connection with the right of the commission to pass judgment upon matters arising under the act. It provides in substance that if compensation is paid by mistake of law or fact, the commission shall cancel the award and recover as far as practicable any amount which has been so paid.

Congress, by inserting the above section, clearly anticipated that under the act, the purpose of which is prompt relief, payments would in some cases be made under mistaken awards. If, therefore, it had not intended to repose within the powers of the commission authority to pass upon questions arising under the act with finality, some procedure would surely have been provided to cover such situation, as, for example, a disallowance by the Comptroller General of the payments so made and a recovery from the disbursing officer of the amount erroneously paid.

The fact that a specially designated appropriation is created under the present act for payment of awards made by the commission is significant when the source of disbursements for a like purpose under the act of 1908 is taken into consideration. Funds available under the latter circumstances were tied up with the departmental appropriation under which the injured employee was paid his salary. Under such conditions authority to pass upon payments might have existed in a supervisory official such as the then Comptroller of the Treasury Department. The arrangement under the present law presents an entirely different situation because the fund made available by the act is separate, distinct, and absolutely disassociated from moneys to be used for the furtherance of any other governmental department.

It scarcely appears reasonable to suppose that Congress with a desire to eradicate shortcomings that existed under the act of 1908 would establish a commission, endow it with powers to pass upon questions arising under the act which brought it into being, and in order to facilitate the functioning of such a body create a fund for its express and exclusive use, if its intention was otherwise than to make it the final judge, so far as other departments and officials are concerned, upon matters within the sphere of the act aforesaid.

It is therefore my opinion that the Employees' Compensation Commission has the power by virtue of the act under which it was created to construe the terms of the said act, and that any construction so rendered is final and beyond interference by other governmental officials.

The term "personal injury" used to define the scope of the act has been construed by the commission to include within its purview diseases which result from injurious conditions inherent in the employment, commonly designated "occupational disease."

As the power of the commission to pass with finality upon such questions has been determined above, I am therefore now concerned with an inquiry as to the legality of the construction so rendered.

Legislation such as that which brought the Federal employees' compensation idea into material form is without question remedial in that it bestows upon governmental employees a right which they did not possess before its passage, namely, the right to redress for injury received while in the performance of duty. Remedial statutes, according to a well-established principle, are entitled to a liberal construction. The United States Supreme Court in the case of *Steward v. Bloom* (11 Wall. 493) so held when it stated that courts in construing remedial legislation should consider the evils which existed at the time of its enactment, the object to be accomplished, and the intention and the consideration by which the lawmakers are governed.

A remedial statute is to be liberally construed with reference to the purpose of its enactments. (*Betchel v. United States*, 101 U. S. 597.)

In order to direct this inquiry along lines suggested by the Supreme Court decisions above cited, it is of importance that brief reference be made to the background and history of Federal compensation legislation.

Foreign nations and States of the Union had adopted laws providing compensation to employees injured or incapacitated in performance of duty. The Federal Government remained far behind them in that respect. Not until 1908 did Congress enact the first Federal employees' compensation act, which unfortunately proved to be unsatisfactory. Dr. Royal Meeker, who at one time was charged with the duty of administering the said act, and is now head of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, said at a congressional hearing (Hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 64th Cong. 1st sess., on Federal Employees' Compensation, Serial 16, Part 3, January 28, 1916, pp. 27, 29, and 30):

I can speak from the administration's standpoint. The present law is so absurdly inadequate in most respects that those who are charged with the duty of administering it are heartily in favor of this bill. * * * I think that the most glaring inadequacy of the present law is its failure to include all employees of the United States. Only certain selected services under the Federal Government or certain selected occupations denominated hazardous occupations are covered. * * * When a man is disabled he is in need of compensation regardless of the hazardous character of his job. * * * In the same way let us consider occupational diseases. That is the next greatest inadequacy of the present law. They are not included now. What is the difference between being laid up for six weeks because of a broken leg and being laid up for six weeks because of pleurisy contracted during employment as the result of conditions of that employment? For myself I can see no difference. The grocery bills are coming in just the same in the one case as in the other.

The agitation for legislation that would remedy the inadequacy existing under the original act evidently impressed Congress, for some 15 bills were introduced relating to compensation for Federal employees. The more important of these proposed substitutes for the act of 1908 contained the term "occupational disease" in the clause defining the scope of the said act. The bill referred to as H. R. 476 is important in connection with the question under consideration, because it is almost identical with the present law, its only material difference being the inclusion in its preamble of the term "occupational disease." A hearing was held upon this bill before the House Committee on the Judiciary, where the advisability of an attempt to define "occupational diseases" in the bill was discussed freely.

We had better trust a commission, so constituted, than without experience attempt in advance, narrowly to define occupational disease. (Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on Federal Employees Compensation, Serial 16, Part 3, January 28, 1916, p. 8.)

The above statement was made by Doctor Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, who especially emphasized the importance of including such cases within the scope of the law and cited instances in which the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sanctioned awards for disabilities resulting from "occupational diseases," where under the compensation law of that State the range of the said law is expressed by the term "personal injury." (*Hurle v. Am. Mutual Liability Ins. Co.*, 104 N. E. 336; *Johnson v. London Guarantee & Accident Co. Ltd.*, 104 N. E. 735.)

Commissioner Meeker of the Bureau of Labor Statistics referred to above, strongly advocated the inclusion of "occupational diseases" in the act and directed attention to the British law which originally defined the area of its activities to cases involving "personal injury by accident." The necessity for providing for occupational disease soon became apparent to British lawmakers and this end was accomplished by the expedient of tacking on the existing law an act of Parliament to cover each new form of such affliction as it arose. The compensation law of Great Britain in its present form, therefore, contains a lengthy list of "industrial diseases" in spite of the fact that its preamble sets up the limitation of "injury by accident."

I think it would be ill advised, said Doctor Meeker, to limit the number of "occupational diseases" to the published list as prepared by British authorities, because a new "occupational disease" may arise at any time * * * I think it should be left to the administrators of the law to determine what shall be classed as an occupational disease in a particular case. (Hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 2d sess., on Federal Employees' Compensation, Serial 16, Parts 1-2, March 31, 1914, p. 20.)

The fact that Senator Sutherland of Utah introduced a bill in the Senate (S. 2846), one of the lot referred to above, which covered "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment" is worthy of note. If Congress had intended to shut off from the benefits of the act those unfortunates who are disabled by reason of some injurious element inherent to their occupation, Senator Sutherland's bill would have accomplished such and adequately. It was not, however, made the law.

The present law was reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary as H. R. 15316. It failed to include the term "occupational disease" expressly, but the following excerpt from the report of the committee is a very strong indication that the inclusion of such cases was within the intention of those charged with enactment of the measure, and in fact the present wording was probably chosen because of the greater discretionary power in interpretation given by it to the commission.

The protection of life and health of employees against injury sustained while in the performance of duty is to-day recognized as one of the very vital principles in the scheme of government. * * * It should be the purpose of all employers of labor to give their employees the most complete protection possible against injuries resulting from their employment and from diseases having their origin in improper working surroundings. (Compensation of Government employees suffering injuries while on duty, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., Report 678, p. 7.)

Debates in the house preceding enactment of the present law add force to the implication that Congress intended to include within its scope employees afflicted as above.

When the bill was brought forth on the floor of the House, the Judiciary Committee was specifically challenged by members as to why the committee had omitted the term "occupational disease" from the bill, in reply to which challenge Mr. Volstead made the following explanation:

We had hearings on this particular question, and in those hearings it developed that there was considerable difficulty in defining the term "occupational disease," and it was called to our attention that in quite a number of cases in a number of States the court held this language which we have in the bill would cover "occupational diseases" in certain cases—at least a number of them—and for that reason, I think, it was left out. (Congressional Record 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 10898.)

The bill which became the present law could have been amended to make clear its application to accidents only, if that had been the desire of Congress, by the very simple expedient of introducing the words "personal injury by accident" in the appropriate sections. This, however, was not done.

From the above history of this legislation and the statement of the committee reporting out the measure and debates on the floor of the House, I am of the opinion that Congress intended to extend the benefits of the act to all Government employees who may become incapacitated in the course of employment, as a result of conditions of such employment over which they exercise no control.

The term "personal injury" has been accorded a comprehensive meaning in many connections. A perusal of decisions rendered by courts in that connection indicates that a wide range has been allotted to the above term. It has been extended to include the husband's right to damages sustained by reason of bodily harm to his wife; the alienation of a husband's affections; the seduction of one's daughter; and

other kindred tortious acts. (See in that connection *Mulvey v. Boston*, 197 Mass. 178; *McDonald v. Brown*, 23 R. I. 546; *Jefferson Fertilizer Co. v. Rich*, 62 So. Rep. 40; *Sharkey v. Skilton*, 83 Conn. 510.) It should be noted that these cases are by no means confined to instances where the wrong can be technically described as trespass to the person *vi et armis*.

To injure is to hurt, damage, or impair; or to impair the soundness of, as of health. . . . Webster's Dictionary.

At common law the incurring of a disease or harm to health is such a personal wrong as to warrant a recovery if the other elements of liability for tort are present. (*Larsen v. Boston Elevated Ry.*, 212 Mass. 267; *Hunt v. Lowell Gas Light Co.*, 8 Allen (Mass.) 169.)

The case of *Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Co.* (206 Mass. 223) goes a long way toward establishing the construction of the term in question advocated by the commission. The employer in that case has been obliged to answer in damages to an employee who had become infected by glanders while cleaning a stable.

It is plain, said the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in passing upon the above case, that Barry suffered bodily injury, in consequence of being infected with glanders; as much so as if he had had a leg or an arm broken by a kick from a vicious horse. Indeed, it is possible that the bodily injury caused by the glanders was greater and more lasting than that caused by a broken leg or arm would have been.

Again in the case of *Hurle v. American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.* (104 N. E. (Mass.) 336) the Massachusetts Supreme Court affirmed the liberal construction of the term "personal injury" when it ruled that an employee who suffered an injury resulting in blindness caused by absorbing poison in the course of his employment had suffered a "personal injury" within the meaning of the compensation act in that State.

The fundamental purpose of an employees' compensation act is a humanitarian one. It should be, therefore, administered with some regard for humanitarian principles. The Employees' Compensation Commission, acting in accordance with powers conferred upon it by law, has construed the term "personal injury" in the manner best suited to carry out the purpose of the law.

The construction given to a statute by those charged with the duty of executing it is always entitled to the most respectful consideration and ought not to be overruled without cogent reasons. (*United States v. Moore*, 95 U. S. 760; *United States v. Johnson*, 124 U. S. 236.)

Any construction of the above term other than a broad liberal one would be out of harmony with the object which the law seeks to accomplish. Why should Congress, mindful of the act of 1908 and its shortcomings, of experience under compensation acts in Massachusetts and California, both of which now grant relief for personal injuries from "occupational disease" and of State court authorities favoring the liberal interpretation of the term in question, enact a law that would recreate the very defects it sought to overcome, chief of which was the limited scope of its relief?

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Federal Employees' Compensation Commission is endowed with the power under the act of September 7, 1916 (Public 267—64th Cong.), finally to determine questions arising under said act, and that the interpretation of the words "personal injury" to include injuries arising from occupational diseases is justified under the law and the intent of Congress.

Respectfully,

A. T. SEYMOUR,
Acting Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

PREEXISTING PHYSICAL DEFECTS AGGRAVATED BY INJURY.

There is no class of claims coming before a compensation commission which presents more difficulties than those complicated by the question of preexisting disease or physical defect. After an experience with a variety of such cases and a study of the practice of various State compensation commissions, the following rule was adopted by the commission to serve as a guide in passing upon claims where the question of a preexisting physical defect was involved:

RULE AS TO AWARD IN CASES OF AGGRAVATION OF PREEXISTING PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

[The following rule is intended to serve as a guide and can not be considered as binding in all cases of preexisting physical defects.]

A disability for work resulting from the material aggravation of a previously existing defective physical condition is compensable when the aggravation is clearly due to a personal injury sustained while in the performance of the claimant's duty. However, compensation shall be paid only for the period of disability due to the injury.

If the results of the injury do not cause disability for work, but require medical, surgical, or hospital services or supplies not previously required, the injured employee shall be entitled to reasonable medical, surgical, or hospital services or supplies made necessary as a result of the injury. He shall also be entitled to compensation during any period of disability resulting from such medical or surgical treatment.

But, in any case, the evidence must show with reasonable clearness that the alleged aggravation was the direct result of a definite injury sustained while in the performance of duty, and that it was not merely the acceleration or culmination of a preexisting progressive physical defect which was accelerated or aggravated to only a slight degree by the injury.

Cases which have been passed upon by the commission where this rule was applicable have included, among others, cases complicated by preexisting tuberculosis,¹ heart disease,² hemorrhoids, hernia, appendicitis, varicose veins, diabetes,³ nephritis,⁴ syphilis,⁵ and old age.

INJURIES WHILE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

The Federal compensation act, in requiring that personal injuries to an employee in order to be compensable must be sustained while in the performance of his duty, uses terms of definition slightly different from those found in any other American or foreign compensation act. Most American acts define the accidents entitled to compensation as those "arising out of and in the course of the employment," although several States limit the accidents covered to those occurring in the course of the employment, omitting the words "arising out of." The commission, therefore, found no precedent directly applicable to guide it in its interpretation of the words "while in the performance of his duty."

¹ See Third Annual Report, pp. 163, 164.

² See Third Annual Report, pp. 158, 159.

³ See Third Annual Report, pp. 157, 158.

⁴ See Third Annual Report, p. 161.

⁵ See Third Annual Report, pp. 127, 162, 163.

The construction of this provision of the act may be illustrated by several cases from those already passed upon by the commission:

An employee of the New York Navy Yard was held to be in the performance of his duty when he slipped on ice in the navy-yard inclosure while on his way to leave the yard after his day's work.⁶

The same rule was the basis of an award of compensation to an employee who slipped and fell on the ice while on the navy-yard street in the Philadelphia Navy Yard outside of the building where he had been at work.⁷

Compensation was awarded to an employee of the Rock Island Arsenal, who was thrown from his bicycle when it slipped on the ice within the arsenal grounds, as he was riding home from work.⁸

On the other hand, compensation was denied on the ground that the injury was not sustained while in the performance of duty to an employee of the Engineer Department at St. Louis who was injured when visiting at his place of work while waiting for his pay, the pay office not being near the place of injury and the employee having no duty at that point.⁹

Compensation was denied, on the ground that the injury was not sustained while in the performance of duty, to a watchman employed at the Government Printing Office who was injured when he fell on the ice on the public sidewalk adjacent to the Government Printing Office, as he was on his way to report for duty some 15 to 30 minutes before his work was to begin.¹⁰

In general, compensation has been denied in most cases where the injury was sustained while the employee was going to or from his work.¹¹ However, compensation was awarded to a laborer who was injured by the derailing of a locomotive on which he was riding to dinner during the noon hour, with the permission of his official superior, in order to save time.¹² So also compensation was paid to an employee who was on his way from his home to his place of work, having been summoned by his official superior.¹³

Payment of compensation for injuries during a rest or lunch period has usually been denied. Thus an employee who was injured while playing ball on the premises during a rest period was denied compensation,¹⁴ as was also an employee injured while eating lunch on the premises when sitting under box cars which stood upon the railroad track.¹⁵

Compensation for employees injured at the place of work has been awarded in a number of special cases where the employee was living on Government premises. Thus an employee injured while going to

⁶ See Second Annual Report, p. 260, also pp. 242, 253.

⁷ See Second Annual Report, p. 261.

⁸ See Second Annual Report, p. 262.

⁹ See Second Annual Report, p. 246.

¹⁰ See Second Annual Report, p. 266.

¹¹ See Second Annual Report, pp. 264, 265.

¹² See Second Annual Report, p. 273.

¹³ See Second Annual Report, p. 252.

¹⁴ See Second Annual Report, p. 247.

¹⁵ See Second Annual Report, p. 248.

lunch on the boat where he lived,¹⁶ an employee injured on the way from the mess hall to work, and an employee on the way from the dormitory to the mess hall¹⁷ were awarded compensation because injured while in the performance of duty. Awards for this same reason were also made to a dredge hand injured while getting out of his bunk on the Government premises where he lived,¹⁸ and also to a marine fireman who was injured when, as a result of a dream that he was about to be attacked by one of the crew with whom he had previously had trouble, jumped out of his bed, which was in the second tier of bunks on a dredge.¹⁹

The application of the rule in regard to performance of duty has led to some interesting variations in the case of field employees injured. Thus an employee of the Forest Service, who was injured while bathing where his duty required him to camp out for the night,²⁰ was held to be injured in the performance of duty, as well as an employee camping out who suffered a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning as the result of eating poisoned canned beans furnished as subsistence by the National Park Service.²¹

Injuries compensated as sustained in the performance of duty have also been awarded for drowning while attempting to save the life of a fellow employee²² and for stopping a runaway horse on the public streets.²³ Injuries sustained while at the place of work, and engaged in work, which were due to sickness or faintness have received awards in a number of cases. Thus a rural letter carrier whose horse ran away when he had an attack of epilepsy, or a fainting spell, was awarded compensation,²⁴ as was also a railway postal clerk who fell from the door of a mail car, due to faintness,²⁵ also an employee of the Interior Department who, due to faintness, fell over a balustrade in the Interior Department Building, it being ascertained on investigation that the balustrade was so low that it did not conform to generally accepted safety standards.²⁶

SIMPLE NEGLIGENCE NOT WILLFUL MISCONDUCT.

That simple contributory negligence on the part of an injured employee is not such willful misconduct as under the terms of the act bars a claim for compensation was the decision of the commission in the case of a chauffeur at the Chicago post office, who, while

¹⁶ See Second Annual Report, p. 258.

¹⁷ See Second Annual Report, p. 255.

¹⁸ See Second Annual Report, p. 256.

¹⁹ See Second Annual Report, p. 255.

²⁰ See Second Annual Report, p. 274.

²¹ See Second Annual Report, p. 275; Third Annual Report, p. 178.

²² See Second Annual Report, p. 277.

²³ See Second Annual Report, p. 276.

²⁴ See Second Annual Report, p. 249.

²⁵ See Second Annual Report, p. 249.

²⁶ See Second Annual Report, p. 248.

waiting for an assignment on a bench provided for the purpose, dozed or fell asleep and was injured when a wheel of a passing truck ran over his left foot at the instep. The commission concluded that the injured employee, "while chargeable with some negligence," was not guilty of willful misconduct, and that he is therefore entitled to compensation on account of his injury.

Compensation has also been denied in cases where the injury was due to willful misconduct (fighting), intoxication, and intention to injure himself (suicide). No cases, however, have arisen under these heads where the circumstances left any doubt as to the proper decision.

EMPLOYEE OR OFFICER.

Under the Federal compensation act compensation is payable only to civil employees of the Government. Under this limitation it has been held that an officer of the Government when injured was not entitled to compensation. In claims that have arisen it has been held that a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service and an assistant district attorney were officers and not employees in the sense entitling them to compensation under the compensation act. On the other hand, it has been held that a deputy collector of internal revenue, a post-office inspector, a veterinary inspector, and a superintendent of an Indian school were employees within the meaning of the compensation act.

NOTICE AND CLAIM WITHIN ONE YEAR.

The compensation law requires, in order that the benefits of the act may be allowed, that the notice of the fact of injury must be given to the official superior, or he must have actual knowledge of the injury, within one year. Another requirement which is also mandatory upon the commission is that the original claim for compensation must be made within one year. Unless such requirement is complied with by the making of a claim in some formal or informal way, it is the evident intention that the claim shall be barred. The commission has been disposed to construe this requirement as liberally as possible and to accept an informal claim as complying with the law. If, however, no claim in any form has been submitted to the commission, or to any Government official who may be considered as a representative of the commission, the commission has found itself unable to grant relief. It should be stated that in a considerable number of cases, wholly meritorious in the fact that the disability was due to an injury in Government employment, claim has had to be disallowed under this requirement of law. In most of these cases the explanation of the failure to make claim is found in the employee's entire ignorance of the existence of the compensation act, and in most of these cases the official superior, who should

have been informed in regard to the matter, was equally ignorant and could not, therefore, call the employee's attention to his rights. Most of these cases have arisen out of war conditions, many of the injuries being due to the hazards of military operations and some of them have been meritorious in the same sense as those of enlisted men in the Army and Navy. In view, however, of the express time limitation of the compensation act it is not possible to grant relief in these cases.

WAIVER OF RIGHT TO COMPENSATION OF NO EFFECT.

In a few cases officials in Government establishments have secured from injured employees waivers of right to compensation, apparently under the impression that such a waiver would serve as a bar to any later claim to compensation. Usually such waivers have been taken when the official was of the opinion that the cause of the injury was the employee's own negligence or the infraction of some rule. The commission has uniformly held that such waivers are of no effect and entirely inconsistent with the purposes of the compensation act.²⁷ Whenever any so-called negligence or violation of rules is of such extreme character that it may be properly construed as willful misconduct, claim for compensation will necessarily fail, but the commission has consistently held that no bureau or establishment official is authorized under the law to pass upon any claim for compensation, but that any employee who believes himself to be entitled to claim compensation on account of an injury must be permitted to submit his claim to the commission for its decision.

REFUSAL OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR SURGICAL OPERATION.

The compensation act provides (sec. 21) that an employee claiming compensation must submit to medical examination upon the request of the commission, and in case of refusal that compensation shall be suspended until such refusal ceases. Under this provision of the law, compensation has been suspended or terminated in a number of cases. The action is justified, because without such examination the commission can not protect itself against erroneous or fraudulent claims.

In a few cases also the question has arisen whether compensation shall be paid in case an injured employee declines to submit to a surgical operation which gives promise of terminating or greatly relieving the disability which otherwise might be permanent or of long duration. In these cases the commission has held that if the operation was without serious danger in the opinion of experienced surgeons, and gave promise of terminating or greatly reducing the disability, a refusal to accept surgical treatment was sufficient ground for suspending or terminating compensation. In these cases,

²⁷ See Second Annual Report, p. 241.

however, the disabled employee has been permitted to withdraw his refusal and accept the operation within a reasonable time and thereby revive his right to compensation. Refusal of operation has not been considered ground for suspension of compensation if the operation is attended with serious danger or is of doubtful benefit.

DUTY OF OFFICIAL SUPERIOR TO REPORT INJURIES.

Under the United States employees' compensation act, the law and the regulations require that notice of injury shall be given by the injured employee to his official superior within 48 hours of his injury (section 15), and that the employee shall be furnished medical treatment. The official superior, on his part, is required to report the injury to the commission if it results in any loss of time other than on the date of injury, or if there is any medical or hospital expense which will be a charge against the compensation commission (section 24). Under this rule injuries which received treatment by an establishment physician or which are sent for treatment to a United States medical officer or hospital are not reported if no time is lost except on the day of injury. The injured employee under the terms of the law must submit a claim within one year or his claim must be disallowed.

This failure to report injuries promptly greatly increases the difficulty of establishing claims, and thus delays the payment of compensation when the unexpected happens, and the employee suffers a long period of disability, or when perhaps a permanent disability results from the injury, which at first seemed trivial. Trouble also arises in certain cases when the employee, unmindful of the provisions of the compensation act and of the medical and hospital service available without expense under it, goes to his own physician and incurs expenses for services which he would have had free if he had followed the instructions which had been published or posted in every Government establishment. Cases of this kind also are those in which long-continued disability or permanent disability most often occurs because of delayed or inadequate medical treatment. Misunderstandings and difficulties also arise in connection with personal injuries of a nonaccidental nature where the official superior, being unfamiliar with the scope of the law and understanding that it applies to accidental injuries only, incorrectly advises the employee entitled to the benefits of the act. Cases of this nature, while few in number, have given rise to all kinds of misunderstandings.

STATISTICS OF THE OPERATION OF THE ACT.

The series of statistical tables which follows relates to injuries and claims occurring on or after September 7, 1916, upon which final action closing the case had been taken by the commission during the calendar year ending December 31, 1922.

The injuries resulting in temporary disability for work are those in which a termination of disability had occurred and final action in payment of compensation had been taken prior to December 31, 1922.

The cases classed as permanent partial disability are those which resulted in dismemberments or some permanent impairment of the use of a member in which the disability for work had terminated and the employee had returned to work at the same rate of wages as at the time of injury or at a higher rate prior to December 31, 1922, or in which the case had been closed by a lump-sum settlement. While in each of the cases of this class there is a definite permanent disability, the Federal compensation act provides for payment of compensation only in case of loss of earnings. These cases are therefore considered as closed unless and until the employee shall be able to show to the commission that an existing disability has resulted in a further loss of wages as compared with his wage at the time of injury. It is certain that some of these cases tabulated in this report as closed permanent partial disability cases will again come before the commission with well-supported claims for further compensation. The commission, however, is without any knowledge upon which it could estimate how numerous these cases will be or what further compensation will be payable.

The cases which have been designated as permanent total disability in this report are those cases where because of the condition of the injured employee it is reasonably certain that he will never be able to return to any kind of work. The Federal compensation act does not provide for a formal rating of any case as a permanent total disability as do many of the State compensation laws, but conditions are such in some cases that the future can be forecast with practically no possibility of error. As a matter of fact the commission probably might with a reasonable degree of safety class others of its continuing cases as permanent total disabilities.

The cases tabulated as deaths in this report are, except in case of Table 1, which relates to injuries, only those cases in which an award or final action had been made by the commission prior to January 1, 1923.

Tables 17 to 19, inclusive, which have to do with the cessations, have been tabulated to September 6, 1923, in order to give a complete experience of cessations.

The Federal compensation act covers personal injuries sustained by the employee while in the performance of duty. The commission has construed this to include occupational diseases and other nonaccidental injuries which are shown to be clearly due to the conditions of employment.

INJURIES REPORTED AND CLAIMS FILED.

The Government establishments with a few exceptions do not have the very important benefit which so many private establishments have, because of the employment of safety engineers and the enforcement of safety laws and regulations. Government establishments, it should be noted, are not subject to the safety laws which are applicable to practically all States having workmen's compensation laws and which are a most important influence in the education of both employees and employers in the value of safety measures. The human and the money costs of accidents are not brought home to the Government official as matters for which he is held responsible. A great corporation employer will spend thousands of dollars for accident prevention, convinced of the saving that it is thereby effecting, but the Government has not come to consider such expenditures justified economies. Even the newest buildings erected by the Government (not those erected where war stress is an excuse) lack some of the obvious safety standards fixed by experience and required by law in buildings of private ownership.

Table 1 shows that a permanent level has about been reached. The number of reports and claims, however, is not indicative as a measure of the work of the commission. The numerous discharges from Government service establishments, especially those from navy yards and arsenals, have given rise to claims for further compensation in many cases of permanent partial disability. These employees are cases of men who have suffered an injury resulting in a permanent disability of a more or less serious character. After the period of total disability, for which compensation has already been paid, the employee has returned to work at his former place of employment, usually at light work, or selected work of his occupation such as could be done in spite of a permanent partial disability. Immediately upon release from employment in the Government establishment, the employee finds that he is handicapped in securing employment because unable to do some of the work of his usual trade. These cases, in spite of the attempt to have the closest cooperation between the officials of the employing establishment and the Compensation Commission, require oftentimes much correspondence and personal investigation for equitable adjustment. What is here described is of course what occurs normally with increasing age of the compensation act, but the proportion of such cases has been enormously increased because of the sweeping reductions in employees which have taken place in Government establishments.

46 UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

TABLE 1.—REPORTS OF INJURIES AND CLAIMS RECEIVED, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1923.

Period covered.	Injuries reported.	Per cent increase over previous year.	Claims received.			
			Disability.	Death.	Total.	Per cent increase over previous year.
Sept. 7, 1916, to Mar. 31, 1917.....	5,301	.....	1,575	15	1,590	.....
April.....	706	.....	291	18	309	.....
May.....	792	.....	365	9	374	.....
June.....	1,033	.....	456	9	465	.....
July.....	1,081	.....	471	28	499	.....
August.....	1,381	.....	526	49	575	.....
September.....	1,416	.....	602	20	622	.....
October.....	1,627	.....	776	31	807	.....
November.....	1,330	.....	674	32	706	.....
December.....	1,409	.....	693	16	709	.....
Total period ending Dec. 31, 1917....	16,076	.....	6,429	227	6,656	.....
January.....	1,628	.....	859	18	877	.....
February.....	1,528	.....	825	34	859	.....
March.....	1,911	.....	1,028	22	1,050	.....
April.....	2,151	204.7	962	16	978	216.5
May.....	2,026	155.8	1,042	29	1,071	186.4
June.....	2,114	104.6	887	25	912	96.1
July.....	2,048	89.5	966	34	1,000	100.4
August.....	2,505	81.4	1,085	26	1,111	93.2
September.....	1,872	32.2	963	36	999	60.6
October.....	2,167	33.2	1,168	46	1,214	50.4
November.....	2,236	68.1	1,185	194	1,279	81.2
December.....	1,932	37.1	1,213	58	1,271	79.3
Total year ending Dec. 31, 1918.....	24,118	50.0	12,183	438	12,621	89.6
January.....	2,003	23.0	1,129	30	1,159	32.2
February.....	2,121	38.8	1,186	57	1,243	44.7
March.....	2,064	8.0	1,300	50	1,350	28.6
April.....	2,080	² 3.3	1,046	32	1,078	10.2
May.....	2,505	23.6	1,215	41	1,256	17.3
June.....	2,203	4.2	1,110	38	1,148	25.9
July.....	1,944	² 5.1	1,165	46	1,211	21.1
August.....	2,148	² 14.2	974	52	1,026	² 7.7
September.....	2,124	13.5	1,053	43	1,095	9.7
October.....	2,385	10.1	1,096	41	1,137	² 6.4
November.....	2,156	² 3.6	1,124	40	1,164	² 9.0
December.....	2,080	7.7	1,027	29	1,056	² 16.9
Total year ending Dec. 31, 1919.....	25,813	7.0	13,425	499	13,924	10.3
January.....	2,176	8.6	1,148	50	1,198	3.4
February.....	1,806	² 14.9	1,045	28	1,073	² 13.7
March.....	2,059	² 24	1,250	41	1,291	² 4.4
April.....	1,777	² 14.6	1,013	27	1,040	² 3.5
May.....	1,688	² 32.6	857	40	897	² 28.6
June.....	1,732	² 21.4	880	25	905	² 21.2
July.....	1,525	² 21.6	881	42	923	² 23.8
August.....	1,473	² 31.4	678	42	720	² 29.8
September.....	1,327	² 37.5	687	31	718	² 34.5
October.....	1,550	² 35.0	695	37	732	² 35.6
November.....	1,498	² 30.5	682	31	713	² 38.7
December.....	1,469	² 29.4	689	33	722	² 31.6
Total year ending Dec. 31, 1920.....	20,080	² 22.2	10,505	427	10,932	² 21.5

¹ In the number of deaths for the month of November, 1918, 30 cases have been included, which is a conservative estimate of the number of unidentified dead buried after the explosion at the plant of T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., Morgan, N. J. Burial expenses were paid in these cases, but no claims for compensation were made.

² Decrease.

TABLE 1.—REPORTS OF INJURIES AND CLAIMS RECEIVED, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1923—Continued.

Period covered.	Injuries reported.	Per cent increase over previous year.	Claims received.			
			Disability.	Death.	Total.	Per cent increase over previous year.
January.....	1,629	² 25.1	705	40	745	² 37.8
February.....	1,440	² 20.3	692	29	721	² 32.8
March.....	1,669	² 39.4	742	40	782	² 18.9
April.....	1,552	² 12.7	706	13	719	² 30.9
May.....	1,701	² 8	763	23	786	² 12.3
June.....	1,592	² 8.0	666	35	701	² 22.5
July.....	1,502	² 1.5	655	25	680	² 26.3
August.....	1,631	10.7	637	18	655	² 9.0
September.....	1,422	7.2	546	25	571	² 20.5
October.....	1,569	1.2	614	18	632	² 13.7
November.....	1,311	² 16.4	540	23	563	² 21.0
December.....	1,372	² 6.6	591	21	612	² 15.2
Total year ending Dec. 31, 1921.....	18,390	² 8.4	7,857	310	8,167	² 25.3
January.....	1,588	² 2.5	632	27	659	² 11.5
February.....	1,477	2.6	574	23	597	² 17.2
March.....	1,475	² 11.6	629	24	653	² 16.5
April.....	1,356	² 12.6	496	23	519	² 27.8
May.....	1,490	² 12.4	572	23	595	² 24.3
June.....	1,498	² 5.9	558	36	594	² 15.3
July.....	1,502	.....	504	20	524	² 22.9
August.....	1,735	6.4	585	25	610	² 6.9
September.....	1,599	12.4	493	18	511	² 10.5
October.....	1,627	3.7	629	20	649	2.7
November.....	1,616	23.3	599	27	626	11.2
December.....	1,296	² 5.5	533	16	549	² 10.3
Total year ending Dec. 31, 1922.....	18,259	² 7.1	6,804	282	7,086	² 13.2
January.....	1,606	1.1	622	24	646	1.97
February.....	1,270	² 14.0	518	22	540	² 9.5
March.....	1,453	² 1.5	562	20	582	² 10.9
April.....	1,436	5.9	512	18	530	2.1
May.....	1,459	² 2.08	499	21	520	² 12.6
June.....	1,529	2.07	496	21	517	² 12.96
Total to June 30, 1923.....	8,753	² 1.47	3,209	126	3,335	² 7.8
July.....	1,488	² 2.93	470	21	491	² 6.3
August.....	1,593	² 8.18	546	17	563	² 7.7
September.....	1,490	4.78	509	12	521	1.96

² Decrease.

For the calendar year 1922, the decrease in the number of injuries reported was 0.71 per cent. For the first six months in 1923, there was a further decrease in the number of injuries reported as compared with the first six months of 1922, amounting to 1.47 per cent. This would indicate that the number of injuries reported had reached its lowest level. There has been a gradual falling off, however, in new claims received. In 1922 there were 13.2 per cent fewer than in 1921, and for the first six months in 1923 there were 7.8 per cent fewer than reported during the first six months of 1922. It will be noticed in the above figures that the injuries reported are running very close to a level, while the new claims received have decreased in number. This undoubtedly is due to the fact that greater attention is being given to the reporting of all accidents than formerly, and a

greater number belong to the noncompensated group. The large number of recurrences of old permanent partial disabilities and of old (apparently) temporary disabilities has resulted in an increase in the work of the commission in spite of the falling off in new claims.

In the annual report for 1921, as shown by the medical statement which includes no-time-lost cases, it will be noted that there were 7,000 nonfatal compensated cases (not including permanent total disabilities) and 9,443 noncompensated, making a total of 57.42 per cent of all nonfatal cases that were not compensated. During the year 1922 there were 6,314 compensated cases and 10,695 noncompensated, making the percentage of noncompensated cases 62.88 per cent. Table 6 in this report covering the experience from September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1922, shows that there were 111,954 nonfatal cases (not including permanent total disabilities), 51,625 of which were compensated, making an average of 53.89 per cent of all nonfatal cases which were not compensated.

INJURIES BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

The injuries occurring to civil employees of the United States after September 7, 1916, and before the close of the calendar year 1922, upon which action apparently final had been taken during the year, numbered 12,351, of which 281 were deaths, 51 permanent total disabilities, and 450 permanent partial disabilities, 198 of this latter number being dismemberments and 252 loss-of-use cases. These numbers do not include injuries reported to the commission which were found upon investigation to be not properly tabulatable as occupational injuries, either because the injuries did not occur while in the performance of duty or because the person injured did not have the status of a civil employee of the United States or because the evidence of the occurrence of the alleged injury was inadequate.

In the annual report for 1920 it was noted that the War Department contributed the larger number of injuries, the Navy Department was the second in number, and the next in order was the Post Office Department. However, for the year 1921 that order was changed; the War Department contributed 4,098, the Post Office led the Navy for second place with 3,592, and the Navy Department had only 2,802. For the year 1922, the Post Office Department takes first place with 4,229. The War Department is second with 3,696. It is followed by the Navy with 1,548.

Included in this report are 12,351 injuries, 281 of which resulted in death. This makes an average of 2.28 per 100 injuries that were deaths. It is interesting to note some of those which range above the average. For instance, the Forest Service with a rate per 100 of 2.64; Indian Affairs, 4.88; Lighthouse Bureau, 5.17; Rural Free Delivery, 5.7; Internal Revenue, 6.75; Public Health Service, 6.9; United States

Shipping Board, 20.78; and the Federal prohibition enforcement 26.47.²⁸ In 1921 the report showed that in the aerial mail service, 15 out of 57 injuries were fatal, making the rate about 26 out of every 100. The record, however, for 1922 is very gratifying in that only one death was reported during the year and this was not passed upon by the commission until after the close of the year, consequently this report does not show any death, permanent total or permanent partial disabilities, and only 30 temporary total disabilities, 8 of which exceeded 28 days' duration. The Internal Revenue Bureau in the 1921 report showed a ratio of 19 per 100, which included the Federal prohibition enforcement.

The following table (Table 2) shows the number of injuries by extent of disability for each department and important bureau or establishment. The small index numbers give the number of cases of infection in each group. For instance, in the War Department it will be noted that out of 3,696 cases 290 resulted in infection, 42 of which were permanent partial and 248 temporary total disabilities.

²⁸ The high death ratios in some of these services was due to failure to report many of the minor injuries. The fact that the employee might be granted leave with full pay was one reason for incomplete reporting of minor injuries.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF INJURIES, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY, FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR, 1922.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Total injuries.		Number of injuries resulting in—									
			Death.	Perma- nent total dis- ability.	Perma- nent par- tial dis- ability.	Tem- porary total dis- ability.	Temporary total disability of—					
							1 to 3 days, in- clusive.	4 to 7 days, in- clusive.	8 to 14 days, in- clusive.	15 to 21 days, in- clusive.	22 to 28 days, in- clusive.	Over 28 days.
Agriculture:												
Animal Industry.....	11	87		1 1	2	10 84	1 21	19	5 17	3 16	1 4	7
Forest Service.....	50	303	8	1	9	50 285	1 40	7 45	17 74	9 45	3 20	13 61
Public Roads and Rural Engineering.....	4	71			2	4 69	14	1 11	1 18	1 8	1 1	17
All other.....	13	127	3	1	1	13 122	21	4 34	3 26	1 10	3 8	2 23
Total Agriculture.....	78	588	11	1 3	14	77 560	2 96	12 109	26 135	14 79	7 33	16 108
Commerce:												
Census Bureau.....	1	11				1 14	3	1 3	2	1	7	2
Lighthouse Bureau.....	10	116	6		1 9	9 101	13	3 18	1 19	2 15		3 29
Standards Bureau.....		34				34	13	4		3		8
All other.....	3	33	4			3 29	5	1 7	4 3	3 2	4 4	7
Total Commerce.....	14	194	10		1 9	13 175	34	6 32	1 28	2 22	2 13	3 46
Government Printing Office.....	4	61			1 3	3 58	11	16	1 9	8	2	2 12
Interior:												
Indian Affairs.....	11	82	4		1 2	10 76	10	8	1 11	1 10	3 7	5 30
Reclamation Service.....	48	376	5	2	6 10	43 359	76	8 76	10 74	6 35	8 27	11 71
All other.....	11	124	2	1	1 3	10 118	17	21	3 27	2 10	12 6	31
Total Interior.....	70	582	11	3	7 15	63 553	103	8 105	14 112	9 55	11 46	21 132
Labor.....	3	39	2			3 37	9	1 7	1 10	3	2	1 6
Navy:												
Yards—												
Boston.....	13	138	1	5	6 15	7 117	4	8	17	13	2 13	5 62
Bremerton.....	20	107			4 10	16 97	4	1 16	3 20	7 17	2 4	3 36
Charleston.....	1	29	3	1	1 1	24	3	7	6		2	6
Mare Island.....	10	132	3	1 1	2 12	7 116	1	5	1 26	19	2 15	4 50
New York.....	23	218	3	3	5 25	18 187	11	1 43	7 36	2 22	8 8	67
Norfolk.....	5	74	1		2 14	3 59	5	1 8	2 15	7	9	15
Philadelphia.....	25	334	2		4 12	21 320	21	4 79	4 58	5 42	1 22	7 98
Portsmouth.....	6	43		1 2	1 1	4 40	1		1 6	1 8	1 9	1 16

Washington.....	8	87				2	17	4	70	3	11	1	14	2	10	7	1	25			
Total yards.....	109	1,162	13	2	12	27	107	80	1,030	53	7	177	19	198	17	138	8	89	29	375	
Stations—																					
Alexandria.....	2	11					1	2	10	5	1		1			1	2	1	6		
Cavite.....	3	33					1	3	32		6	1	7		7	1	3	1	4		
Guantanamo.....		1	1																		
Key West.....		5							5		1		1				1		2		
New Orleans.....		1	1																		
Newport.....	2	34					2	34		3	11	2	7		6		3		4		
Olongapo.....	2	18					1	2	17	2	3		5	1	2	1	1		4		
Pensacola.....	1	7					1	1	6				1			1	1		4		
Other stations.....		4	4																		
Proving grounds.....	2	27					1	2	26	3	6	1	2		2		5	1	8		
Marine Corps.....		10					1		9				3		4				2		
Ordnance (other than yards).....	1	21					1	1	20	4	6		2		1		1	1	6		
Supplies and Accounts (other than yards).....	1	63			1		1	1	61	15	9		8		6			1	23		
Other Navy.....	17	151	2		2	4	12	13	135	10	1	21	4	34	2	23	2	10	4	37	
Total other Navy.....	21	386	8		3	4	20	27	355	42	1	64	8	71	3	51	6	27	9	100	
Total Navy Department.....	140	1,548	21	2	15	31	127	107	1,385	95	8	241	27	269	20	189	14	116	38	475	
Post Office:																					
City mail service (indoor).....	101	1,111	6		1	11	24	90	1,080	2	330	21	210	25	176	12	94	10	54	20	216
City mail service (outdoor).....	95	2,202	20		2	10	16	85	2,164	1	462	16	443	23	439	17	229	6	128	22	463
Railway Mail Service.....	54	693	4				7	54	682		90	7	112	22	184	9	89	6	47	10	160
Rural Free Delivery.....	10	193	11		1	1	10	9	171	6	1	12	1	23		27	2	25	6	78	
Aerial service.....		30							30		9		7		2		3		1		8
Total Post Office.....	260	4,229	41		4	22	57	238	4,127	3	897	45	784	71	824	38	442	24	255	57	925
Treasury:																					
Custodian.....	4	79	2	1	1			3	76	8	19	1	17		2			12	2	18	
Customs.....	12	103	3			2	3	10	97	20	20	3	16	4	13	1	7	2	2	21	
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	14	231	1				3	14	227	66	4	55	1	35	3	23	1	13	5	35	
Internal Revenue.....	6	74	5				1	6	68	21	1	10	2	14	2	8		3	1	12	
Federal Prohibition.....	4	34	9			1	1	3	24	3	3		2		8		1	3	7		
Public Health Service.....	7	87	6		1	5	8	2	72	6	9		11		2		5	2	39		
All other.....	8	143					1	8	142	29	35	2	29	1	12		6	5	31		
Total Treasury.....	55	751	26	1	2	8	17	46	706	153	8	151	6	124	10	68	2	47	20	163	

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF INJURIES, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY, FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR, 1922—Continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Total injuries.		Number of injuries resulting in—										
			Death.	Perma- nent total dis- ability.	Perma- nent par- tial dis- ability.	Temp- orary total dis- ability.	Temporary total disability of—						
							1 to 3 days, in- clusive.	4 to 7 days, in- clusive.	8 to 14 days, in- clusive.	15 to 21 days, in- clusive.	22 to 28 days, in- clusive.	Over 28 days.	
War:													
Ordnance—Arsenals and armory—													
Augusta.....	1	5			2	1 3		1 1	1				1 3
Benicia.....		6			1	5				1	1		3
Edgewood.....	11	301	2		1 3	10 296	85	3 42	1 55	1 23	1 16	4 75	
Frankford.....	1	19	1		2	1 16	6	1	1	2	1	1 5	
Picaatinny.....	4	65			1	4 64	18	1 14	13	3 10	2	7	
Rock Island.....	5	42	1	1	2 10	3 30	1	5	1 8	1 2	2	1 12	
San Antonio.....	1	6				1 6	1	1	1 2	1		1	
Springfield Armory.....	3	24			1	3 23	2	2 7	1 8	1	2	3	
Watertown.....	5	66	4		1 4	4 58	8	1 10	3 11	9		1 18	
Watervliet.....	2	33			2	2 31	7		7	1	1	2 11	
Raritan.....	3	31			2	3 29		9	1 5	1 4	1 5	6	
Tullytown.....		9				9	1		4		1	3	
Total arsenals and armory.....	36	607	8	1	4 28	32 570	129	8 94	7 115	6 54	2 33	9 145	
Other Ordnance—													
Supply depots.....	9	112	3	1	6	9 102	21	2 17	1 21	3 14	1 7	2 22	
Proving grounds.....	2	47	1	1	4	2 41		1 11	11	4	4	1 11	
All other.....		24			5	19	2	2		2	1	12	
Total other Ordnance.....	11	183	4	2	15	11 162	23	3 30	1 32	3 20	1 12	3 45	
Total Ordnance.....	47	790	12	3	4 43	43 732	152	11 124	8 147	9 74	3 45	12 190	
Engineer.....	133	1,363	42	4	17 48	116 1,269	230	13 255	31 295	25 160	11 72	36 257	
Quartermaster—													
Army Transport Service.....	6	39	3		2 6	4 30		4	2	1 5	1 1	2 18	
Supply depots.....	27	636	9	4	6 24	21 599	103	1 112	6 127	4 66	2 46	8 145	
All other.....	32	305	18	3	6 31	26 253	29	2 47	9 55	4 36	14	11 72	
Total Quartermaster.....	65	980	30	7	14 61	51 882	132	3 163	15 184	9 107	3 61	21 235	

DURATION OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS.

The number of injuries, with the duration of disability and amount of award in compensated cases for each department and important bureau or establishment, is shown in the next table. Figures are presented separately for temporary disabilities and for permanent partial disabilities.

The table shows that in 11,569 cases of temporary disability (including noncompensated as well as compensated cases) the average duration was 28 days, and that in 5,911 of these cases which were compensated the average duration was 46 days, resulting in an average award of compensation of \$81.25. The corresponding compensated cost for the period September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1918, was \$40.06, for the calendar year 1919 was \$53.23, for the calendar year 1920 was \$64.74, and for the calendar year 1921 was \$66.70. This increase in the average compensation was to be expected and is the result of two causes: First, the cumulative effect of an increased number of long-continuing and recurring disabilities; and, second, the effect of increased rates of wages among the employees at the time the accidents occurred, thus resulting in a larger proportion of the cases at the maximum rate of compensation.

In the report of 1920, 13.6 per cent of the total days lost were covered by leave during which the employee received his regular rate of pay. In the report for 1921 this per cent was 17.4, and the experience for 1922 is 18.94 per cent. This increase is probably due to the diminishing number of temporary employees not entitled to leave with pay in Government service.

Considering only the compensated cases for the year 1920, 5.6 per cent of the time lost was covered by leave with pay, while in 1921, 7.2 per cent was covered by leave, and in 1922, 8.02 per cent was covered by leave. Referring to the item of "no claim filed" in the 503 noncompensated cases, there was an average of almost 12 days' time lost, or, by deducting the amount of leave used, there was an average loss of over 10 days. The report covering the period prior to December 31, 1918, shows that 16.7 per cent of all cases filed no claim. In 1919 this number was reduced to 6.8 per cent. In 1920 somewhat of an increase was shown in that the percentage rose to 7.8 per cent, and in 1921 it had fallen again to 4.3 per cent, while in 1922 the percentage shows 4.34 per cent.

The total number of noncompensated temporary total disabilities which were tabulatable accidents included in this report was 5,658, or 48.9 per cent. Of these 3,033 were covered by leave with pay, 503 filed no claim, 2,122 were noncompensable because the time lost did not extend beyond the three-day waiting period, while 503 who lost an average of over 10 days not covered by leave with pay made no claim.

No entirely satisfactory explanation can be given of the failure of many of these employees to make claim for compensation. Some through ignorance of the law make claim after the expiration of the statutory period of one year. It is the policy of the commission in cases of this kind to notify an injured employee twice of his right to claim compensation before considering the case as closed. The attention of the official superior is also called to the matter if several cases of the same kind have been reported through a single official superior. It is known that in some cases injured employees apparently entitled to compensation for a considerable period have declined to claim compensation because of what they called the "bother" of filling out the papers. In most of these cases the papers referred to consist only of the simple affidavit of the claim form, the attending physician's certificate, and a certificate for which the official superior is entirely responsible. It is difficult to understand why an injured employee entitled to receive compensation should fail to submit a claim because of the legal requirement that such a claim must be submitted in writing. In certain cases the commission has found that failure to submit claims was due to some misunderstanding. This has sometimes been due to the fact that an employee able to present perfectly satisfactory evidence of injury and disability refrained from doing so because he had not had the services of a physician, or because he did not notify his official superior within 48 hours, or because he had been attended by a private physician instead of a Government physician. Whenever such misunderstandings have come to the attention of the commission it has always been made clear that no one of these conditions would be considered a cause for disallowance of claim when the evidence of the merit of the case was otherwise clear.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INJURIES AND DURATION OF DISABILITY FOR TABULATABLE ACCIDENTS, AND AWARDS FOR COMPENSATED CASES FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.

Department and bureau or establishment.	All cases.				Compensated cases.						Noncompensated cases.							
											Absence covered by leave.			No claim filed.			Three days and under.	
	Number.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Number.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Number.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Number.	Days' duration.
Agriculture:																		
Animal Industry.....	84	1,079	695	13	14	439	123	31	\$566.94	\$40.50	49	594	572				21	46
Forest Service.....	285	6,923	967	24	179	6,083	333	34	11,018.68	61.56	51	640	632	13	105	2	42	95
Public Roads and Rural Engineering.....	69	1,918	172	28	41	1,756	54	43	3,288.20	80.20	14	128	118				14	34
All other.....	122	2,636	830	22	40	1,994	251	50	3,264.57	81.61	60	594	579				22	48
Total Agriculture.....	560	12,556	2,664	22	274	10,272	761	37	18,138.39	66.20	174	1,956	1,901	13	105	2	99	223
Commerce:																		
Census Bureau.....	11	172	86	16	2	113	34	57	157.79	78.90	6	52	52				3	7
Lighthouse Bureau.....	101	2,691	722	27	49	2,073	204	42	3,252.44	66.38	32	520	518	7	66		13	32
Standards Bureau.....	34	671	390	20	6	381	141	64	391.56	65.26	14	249	249	1	17		13	24
All other.....	29	570	406	20	6	231	83	39	226.68	37.78	17	323	323	1	7		5	9
Total Commerce.....	175	4,104	1,604	23	63	2,798	462	44	4,028.47	63.94	69	1,144	1,142	9	90		34	72
Government Printing Office.....	58	1,233	83	21	32	1,114	19	35	2,066.32	64.57	10	63	63	5	26	1	11	30
Interior:																		
Indian Affairs.....	76	2,516	504	33	46	2,088	155	45	3,085.36	67.07	16	360	349	4	46		10	22
Reclamation Service.....	359	10,178	38	28	246	9,747	22	40	18,746.24	76.20	5	27	13	24	219	3	84	185
All other.....	118	4,091	1,059	35	49	3,145	170	64	6,186.78	126.26	49	892	889	3	19		17	35
Total Interior.....	553	16,785	1,601	30	341	14,980	347	44	28,018.38	82.17	70	1,279	1,251	31	284	3	111	242
Labor.....	37	552	362	15	8	186	39	23	198.87	24.86	16	324	322	4	21	1	9	21

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INJURIES AND DURATION OF DISABILITY FOR TABULATABLE ACCIDENTS AND AWARDS FOR COMPENSATED CASES FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.—Continued.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	All cases.				Compensated cases.						Noncompensated cases.							
											Absence covered by leave.		No claim filed.			Three days and under.		
	Num-ber.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Num-ber.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Num-ber.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Num-ber.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Num-ber.	Days' duration.
War:																		
Ordnance—Arsenals and armory—																		
Augusta.....	3	108	.....	36	3	108	.....	36	\$170.07	\$53.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benicia.....	5	226	.....	45	5	226	.....	45	464.04	92.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edgewood.....	296	6,260	774	21	148	5,400	308	36	9,001.99	60.82	42	439	420	21	265	46	85	156
Frankford.....	16	562	4	35	10	555	4	56	989.41	98.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Picatinny.....	64	970	45	15	35	853	6	24	1,509.73	43.14	7	46	39	4	36	.....	18	35
Rock Island.....	30	2,762	25	92	29	2,759	25	95	5,915.47	203.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
San Antonio.....	6	75	.....	13	5	73	.....	15	119.13	23.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Springfield Armory.....	23	414	23	18	16	385	9	24	658.86	41.18	4	21	14	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Watertown.....	58	1,398	27	24	47	1,356	16	29	2,540.20	54.05	2	11	11	1	10	.....	8	21
Watervliet.....	31	839	3	27	21	814	3	39	1,516.29	72.20	.....	.....	.....	3	15	.....	7	10
Raritan.....	29	750	27	26	28	746	26	27	1,388.30	49.58	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullytown.....	9	215	45	24	5	177	16	35	311.80	62.36	2	23	23	1	12	6	1	3
Total arsenals and armory.....	570	14,579	973	26	352	13,452	413	38	24,585.29	69.84	58	544	508	30	338	52	130	245
Other ordnance—																		
Supply depots.....	102	5,583	202	55	66	5,432	107	82	10,910.09	165.30	14	108	95	1	8	.....	21	35
Proving grounds.....	41	1,028	46	25	36	1,001	30	28	1,785.94	49.61	4	21	16	1	6	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	19	1,835	145	97	11	1,704	19	155	3,605.75	327.80	6	127	126	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Total other ordnance.....	162	8,446	393	52	113	8,137	156	72	16,301.78	144.26	24	256	237	2	14	.....	23	39
Total all ordnance.....	732	23,025	1,366	31	465	21,589	569	46	40,887.07	87.93	82	800	745	32	352	52	153	284
Engineer.....	1,269	27,232	3,783	21	732	22,830	849	31	37,288.22	50.94	214	2,933	2,871	86	993	63	237	473

Quartermaster—																			
Army Transport Service.....	30	2,770	275	92	18	2,567	79	143	5,306.15	294.79	11	199	196				1	4	
Supply depots.....	599	22,090	4,424	37	265	18,559	1,293	70	33,634.02	126.92	216	3,191	3,124	13	115	7	105	225	
All other.....	253	11,537	1,171	46	141	10,323	273	73	19,362.35	137.32	61	897	885	20	242	13	31	75	
Total Quartermaster.....	882	36,397	5,870	41	424	31,449	1,645	74	58,302.53	137.51	288	4,287	4,205	33	357	20	137	304	
Other War—																			
Aircraft service.....	225	4,041	1,348	18	66	2,768	241	42	4,620.65	70.01	100	1,121	1,098	6	42	9	53	110	
Motor Transport Corps.....	14	245	168	18	3	125	57	42	125.78	41.93	7	111	111				4	9	
Mississippi-Warrior River Service.....	240	6,597	43	28	202	6,349	27	31	10,301.57	51.00	4	23	14	16	188	2	18	37	
All other.....	46	6,155	945	134	19	5,712	519	301	9,947.68	523.57	17	426	426	2	6		8	11	
Total other War.....	525	17,038	2,504	32	290	14,954	844	52	24,995.68	86.19	128	1,681	1,649	24	236	11	83	167	
Total War Department.....	3,408	103,692	13,523	30	1,911	90,822	3,907	48	161,473.50	84.50	712	9,704	9,470	175	1,938	146	610	1,228	
Miscellaneous:																			
National Home for Disabled Volunteer																			
Soldiers.....	53	1,891	168	36	40	1,775	72	44	2,216.88	55.42	8	99	96	2	10		3	7	
United States Shipping Board.....	188	8,369	658	45	117	7,462	372	64	13,858.52	118.45	15	215	206	28	639	80	28	53	
Hog Island Ship Building Corporation.....	34	613	14	18	24	564	10	24	913.05	38.04	1	7	4	1	25		8	17	
Supply and sales division.....	8	116	62	15	4	46		12	56.99	14.25	1	62	62				3	8	
District Government.....	106	2,949	405	28	66	2,554	113	39	4,405.75	66.75	21	298	287	8	73	5	11	24	
Veterans' Bureau.....	132	4,448	1,668	34	43	3,081	356	72	5,537.16	128.77	69	1,318	1,306	2	14	6	18	35	
All other.....	39	1,850	455	47	16	1,562	193	98	2,843.49	177.72	15	263	262	1	7		7	18	
Total miscellaneous.....	560	20,236	3,430	36	310	17,044	1,116	55	29,831.84	96.23	130	2,262	2,223	42	768	91	78	162	
Grand total.....	11,569	324,032	61,379	28	5,911	273,890	21,974	46	480,292.60	81.25	3,033	39,438	38,419	503	6,239	986	2,122	4,465	

In the following table of permanent partial disabilities it will be noted that under the head of "Dismemberments" there were 19 cases covered by leave with pay, 5 where no claim was filed, 2 of three days and under in duration, and 4 with no time lost, making a total of 30 cases of dismemberments for which no compensation was paid.

Under the head of "Loss of function" there were 9 cases covered by leave with pay, 5 where no claim was filed, 1 of three days and under in duration, and 2 where no time was lost, making a total of 17 cases of loss of function where no compensation was paid.

In all there were 47 cases of permanent partial disability where no compensation was paid, but in most instances these were very trivial cases. For information regarding the seriousness of the disabilities, reference should be made to the "nature of injury" tables.

The following statement, setting forth the experience for the 6-year period, is of interest by way of comparison:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number permanent partial disability cases.	Per cent of total number.
1916.....	29,772	885	2.97
1917.....			
1918.....			
1919.....			
1920.....	19,354	607	3.14
1921.....	16,706	535	3.20
1922.....	12,906	571	4.42
1922.....	12,351	450	3.64
Total.....	91,176	3,048	3.34

It will be noted that the total figures for this period are 91,176 cases, out of which 3,048, or 3.34 per cent, of the total number of cases were permanent partial disabilities. Under the Federal compensation act there is no provision for a fixed schedule award for dismemberments, as under many of the State workmens' compensation laws, and permanent disabilities are kept upon the pay roll as long as there is a loss of earnings, and many cases which would be settled and closed under a specific schedule are still upon the permanent rolls of this commission. Estimating this number at 500, which would make a total of 3,548 permanent partial disabilities, would produce an experience of 3.87 per cent for the total period since the beginning of the act. This is a low experience for permanent partial disabilities. However, the hazard of occupations in the Government service, on the whole, is not as great as in industrial activities. It will be noted that in this report, out of 12,351 cases, 450, or 3.64 per cent, were permanent partial disabilities. The low point in the experience, which of course is natural to expect, was

during the first three-year period, being 2.97 per cent. The high point in the experience was in 1921, being 4.42 per cent. This increase in percentage was due to the fact that many establishments were giving employment for a time to men who had been injured previously, and on account of reduction in forces some of these men were necessarily let out, and were unable to secure employment as a result of their injuries.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, DURATION OF DISABILITY, AND AWARDS FOR COMPENSATED CASES, FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

DISMEMBERMENTS ONLY.

Department and bureau or establishment.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Noncompensated cases.						
	Number.	Average days' duration.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Covered by leave.		No claim filed.		Under 3 days.		No time lost (number).
							Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	
Agriculture:													
Forest Service.....	2	48	2	48	\$188.66	\$94.33							
Other Agriculture.....	1	17					1	17					
Total, Agriculture.....	3	38	2	48	188.66	94.33	1	17					
Commerce: Lighthouse Bureau.....	7	57	4	84	623.82	155.96	2	61			1	1	
Government Printing Office.....	2	10	2	10	30.56	15.28							
Interior:													
Indian Affairs.....	1	10					1	10					
Reclamation Service.....	5	63	4	79	1,300.80	325.20					1	1	
All other.....	1	696	1	696	2,944.32	3,944.32							
Total, Interior.....	7	146	5	202	5,245.12	1,049.02	1	10			1	1	
Navy:													
Yards—													
Boston.....	3	174	3	174	1,660.33	553.44							
Bremerton.....	4	193			1,208.66	802.17							
Mare Island.....	8	127	7	144	23,480.92	3,354.42	1	13					
New York.....	7	180	6	210	16,234.09	2,705.68							1
Norfolk.....	5	64	5	64	9,970.51	1,994.10							
Philadelphia.....	4	514	4	514	14,929.91	3,732.48							
Portsmouth.....	1	53	1	53	76.53	76.53							
Washington.....	11	45	11	45	13,710.67	1,246.42							
Total navy yards.....	43	151	41	158	83,271.62	2,031.02	1	13					1
Stations—													
Alexandria.....	1	22	1	22	24.45	24.45							
Cavite.....	1	31	1	31	53.64	53.64							
Pensacola.....	1	33	1	33	51.11	51.11							
Proving grounds.....	1	13	1	13	22.22	22.22							
Marine Corps.....	1	28	1	28	51.11	51.11							
Ordnance (other than yards).....	1	19	1	19	35.56	35.56							
All other.....	6	42	4	57	277.34	69.34			1	23			1
Total other Navy.....	12	33	10	38	515.43	51.54			1	23			1
Total Navy Department.....	55	125	51	134	83,787.05	1,642.88	1	13	1	23			2
Post Office:													
City mail service (indoor).....	9	72	8	81	1,194.84	149.36							1
City mail service (outdoor).....	4	129	4	129	813.83	203.46							
Railway Mail Service.....	3	38	1	57	77.79	77.79	1	23	1	33			
Rural Free Delivery.....	5	332	4	411	3,440.77	860.19	1	17					
Total Post Office.....	21	140	17	168	5,527.23	325.13	2	40	1	33			1

Treasury:											
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	2	84	2	84	352.73	176.37					
Public Health Service.....	5	83	3	113	572.35	190.78	2	79			
All other.....	1	353	1	353	598.07	598.07					
Total Treasury.....	8	117	6	143	1,523.15	253.86	2	79			
War:											
Ordnance (arsenals)—											
Edgewood.....	1	145	1	145	313.35	313.35					
Picatiny.....	1	78	1	78	164.46	164.46					
Rock Island.....	4	384	4	384	¹⁰ 6,983.34	1,745.84					
Watertown.....	2	509	2	509	¹¹ 6,779.40	3,389.70					
Watervliet.....	2	121	2	121	483.97	241.99					
Total arsenals.....	10	302	10	302	14,724.52	1,472.45					
Other ordnance—											
Supply depots.....	3	34	2	47	166.40	83.20	1	8			
Proving grounds.....	1	111	1	111	235.15	235.15					
All other.....	2	895	2	895	¹² 13,577.80	6,788.90					
Total other Ordnance.....	6	334	5	399	13,979.35	2,795.87	1	8			
Total Ordnance.....	16	314	15	334	28,703.87	1,913.59	1	8			
Engineer.....	29	44	27	46	¹³ 4,447.13	164.71	1	18			1
Quartermaster—											
Army Transport Service.....	3	185	3	185	¹⁴ 6,229.68	2,076.56					
Supply depots.....	8	266	7	294	¹⁵ 6,827.38	975.34			1	73	
All other.....	11	190	8	251	¹⁶ 6,210.23	776.28	1	44	2	35	
Total Quartermaster.....	22	217	18	257	19,267.29	1,070.41	1	44	3	108	

One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$619.23.

² One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,425.56.

³ One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$625.12.

⁴ One case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,689.01.

⁵ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,381.97; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,670.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,418.17; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,882.70; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,969.97.

⁶ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,256.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 45 per cent disability, \$6,389.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,961.05.

⁷ One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$359.06; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,344.20; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,611.13.

⁸ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,518.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,737.39; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,961.05.

⁹ One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$504.47; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$683.63; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$668.87; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,504.08; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,436.23; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,579.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,390.06.

¹⁰ One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.67.

¹¹ One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,884.15.

¹² One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$5,090.94; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,576.23.

¹³ One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,544.29.

¹⁴ One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,792.59; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78.

¹⁵ One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,789.10.

¹⁶ One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, DURATION OF DISABILITY, AND AWARDS FOR COMPENSATED CASES, FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

DISMEMBERMENTS ONLY—continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Noncompensated cases.						
	Number.	Average days' duration.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Covered by leave.		No claim filed.		Under 3 days.		No time lost (number).
							Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	
War—Continued.													
Other War—													
Air service.....	3	98	2	129	¹⁷ \$4,706.33	\$2,353.17	1	35					
Motor Transport Corps.....	1	111	1	111	15.60	15.60							
Mississippi-Warrior River Service.....	6	32	6	32	291.23	48.54							
All other.....	2	769	2	769	¹⁸ 13,318.86	6,659.43							
Total other War.....	12	178	11	191	18,332.02	1,666.55	1	35					
Total War Department.....	79	167	71	183	70,750.31	996.48	4	105	3	108			1
Miscellaneous:													
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	5	59	4	73	294.19	73.55	1	4					
United States Shipping Board.....	3	188	3	188	¹⁹ 3,234.32	1,078.11							
Hog Island Shipbuilding Corporation.....	1	30	1	30	53.67	53.67							
Veterans' Bureau.....	5	23	1	45	88.89	88.89	4	69					
All other.....	2	138	1	269	292.78	292.78	1	7					
Total miscellaneous.....	16	80	10	120	3,963.85	396.39	6	80					
Grand total.....	198	135	168	156	171,639.75	1,021.67	19	405	5	164	2	2	4
LOSS OF FUNCTION ONLY.													
Agriculture:													
Animal Industry.....	2	153	1	305	\$591.18	\$591.18					1	1	
Forest Service.....	7	213	6	247	²⁰ 5,538.83	923.14	1	14					
Public Roads and Rural Engineering	1	934	1	934	²¹ 6,364.77	6,364.77							
All other.....	1	267	1	267	577.83	577.83							
Total Agriculture.....	11	273	9	332	13,072.61	1,452.51	1	14			1	1	
Commerce: Lighthouse Bureau.....	2	30	1	60	70.00	70.00			1				
Government Printing Office.....	1	74	1	74	146.67	146.67							

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, DURATION OF DISABILITY, AND AWARDS FOR COMPENSATED CASES, FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION ONLY—continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Noncompensated cases.						
	Number.	Average days' duration.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Covered by leave.		No claim filed.		Under 3 days.		No time lost (number).
							Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	Number.	Days' duration.	
Post Office:													
City mail service (indoor).....	15	155	14	164	³¹ \$7,973.87	\$569.56	1	28					
City mail service (outdoor).....	12	183	12	183	³² 7,462.54	621.88							
Railway Mail Service.....	3	161	3	161	928.94	309.65							
Rural Free Delivery.....	5	298	4	373	3,199.11	799.78							1
Total Post Office.....	35	185	33	196	19,564.46	592.86	1	28					1
Treasury:													
Customs.....	3	34	1	68	137.34	137.34	2	34					
Bureau of Engraving and Printing..	1	103	1	103	196.81	196.81							
Internal Revenue.....	1	98	1	98	³³ 1,189.74	1,189.74							
Federal Prohibition.....	1	11					1	11					
Public Health Service.....	3	254	2	339	979.65	489.83	1	84					
Total Treasury.....	9	119	5	189	2,503.54	500.71	4	129					
War:													
Ordnance (arsenals and armory)—													
Augusta.....	2	39	2	39	³⁴ 726.90	363.45							
Benicia.....	1	1,109	1	1,109	2,420.23	2,420.23							
Edgewood.....	2	256	2	256	985.17	492.59							
Frankford.....	1	643	1	643	³⁵ 3,487.81	3,487.81							
Picatinny.....	1	1,731	1	1,731	³⁶ 10,029.41	10,029.41							
Rock Island.....	6	231	6	231	³⁷ 17,101.85	2,850.31							
Springfield Armory.....	1	377	1	377	³⁸ 1,516.51	1,516.51							
Watertown.....	2	568	2	568	³⁹ 4,714.38	2,357.19							
Raritan.....	2	434	2	434	⁴⁰ 4,712.21	2,356.11							
Total arsenals and armory.....	18	435	18	435	45,694.47	2,538.58							
Other Ordnance—													
Supply depots.....	3	252	3	252	⁴¹ 3,772.54	1,257.51							
Proving grounds.....	3	371	3	371	⁴² 11,135.73	3,711.91							
All other.....	3	445	3	445	⁴³ 3,467.91	1,155.97							
Total other Ordnance.....	9	356	9	356	18,376.18	2,041.40							
Total Ordnance.....	27	409	27	409	64,070.65	2,372.99							
Engineer.....	19	320	19	320	⁴⁴ 25,909.52	1,363.66							
Quartermaster—													
Army Transport Service.....	3	412	3	412	⁴⁵ 6,383.95	2,127.98							
Supply depots.....	16	399	16	399	⁴⁶ 36,223.57	2,263.97							
All other.....	19	294	17	328	⁴⁷ 21,138.14	1,243.42	1	20	1				
Total Quartermaster.....	38	348	36	366	63,745.66	1,770.71	1	20	1				
Other War—													
Air Service.....	7	375	7	375	⁴⁸ 13,104.26	1,872.04							

Mississippi-Warrior River Service	3	205	3	205	⁴⁹ 3,306.28	1,102.09								
All other	2	643	2	643	⁵⁰ 3,826.94	1,913.47								
Total other War	12	377	12	377	20,237.48	1,686.46								
Total War Department	96	363	94	371	173,963.31	1,850.67	1	20	1					
Miscellaneous:														
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	3	129	3	129	⁵¹ 1,800.56	600.19								
United States Shipping Board	8	533	6	664	⁵² 12,821.11	2,136.85			2	278				
District Government	1	579	1	579	894.19	894.19								
Veterans' Bureau	1													
All other	3	162	2	236	1,021.29	510.65	1	16						
Total miscellaneous	16	357	12	452	16,537.15	1,378.10	1	16	2	278				
Grand total	250	291	233	310	404,237.75	1,734.93	9	293	5	278	1	1		2

SPECIAL CASES.

War: Quartermaster	1	449	1	449	⁵³ 6,304.46	6,304.46								
Post Office: Railway Mail Service	1	133	1	133	286.68	286.68								
Total special cases	2	291	2	291	6,591.14	3,295.57								

- ³¹ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,688.79.
³² One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,930.55.
³³ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50.
³⁴ One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$549.57.
³⁵ One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$2,448.99.
³⁶ One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,268.25.
³⁷ One case lump-sum settlement, 11 per cent disability, \$1,221.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,992.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,123.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,052.85.
³⁸ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$687.34.
³⁹ One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$2,555.04.
⁴⁰ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,834.54.
⁴¹ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$883.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,381.19.
⁴² One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,238.51; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,542.73.
⁴³ One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$532.67.
⁴⁴ One case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$499.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,661.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,344.37; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,663.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17.
⁴⁵ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$835.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,193.47.
⁴⁶ One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$475.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$366.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$496.11; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,230.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,065.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,411.87; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,305.29; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,815.02; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,777.49.
⁴⁷ One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$627.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,306.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,353.07; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,908.22; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,969.97.
⁴⁸ One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$448.49; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,959.21; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,222.31; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,147.08.
⁴⁹ One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,999.11.
⁵⁰ One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,338.22; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$862.36.
⁵¹ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50.
⁵² One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,426.54.
⁵³ One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,350.99.

COST OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Table 5 shows the medical payments from the funds of the compensation commission for each department and important bureau or establishment. It is to be noted that this does not mean the cost of all medical treatment furnished under the compensation act, since, as required by the law, a large part of such treatment (in many cases all the medical treatment) is furnished by Government medical officers and in Government hospitals, where the expense is borne by that department of the Government which supports the medical service in question. This includes service by surgeons of the Public Health Service and in many Public Health Service hospitals. It includes also the treatment furnished in the navy yard dispensaries and in Army dispensaries.

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases included in the annual reports, the number of cases upon which medical payments from the compensation fund were made, and the percentage in each year of the number of cases requiring such medical payments.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASES IN WHICH THERE WAS EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Year.	Total number cases.	Number upon which there were medical payments.	Per cent of all cases.
1919.....	24,465	9,553	39
1920.....	20,736	9,504	45.8
1921.....	16,842	7,852	45
1922.....	17,465	8,828	50.5
Total.....	79,508	35,737	44.9

The above figures are interesting, as it will be noted that the average cumulative experience from 1919 to 1922, inclusive, was 44.9 per cent; the year 1919 was only 39 per cent, but in the year 1922 medical payments were made upon over 50 per cent of all cases included in the report. This is largely due to the fact that many of the United States Public Health Service hospitals were taken over by the Veterans' Bureau, compelling this commission to use private physicians and facilities to a greater degree and requiring medical payments in a greater number of cases than formerly.

The average medical expense is about the same as in the previous year. It will be noted in the following tabulation that there was a slight increase in the fatal and nonfatal cases combined, and a slight decrease in the nonfatal. In 1919 the average medical expense upon fatal and nonfatal cases was \$23.95 and the average expense upon nonfatal was \$22.81. In 1922 the average expense on fatal and nonfatal combined was \$40.71, and nonfatal \$37.85.

AVERAGE MEDICAL EXPENSE IN CASES IN WHICH THERE WAS PAYMENT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Year.	Fatal and non-fatal cases.	Nonfatal cases.	Year.	Fatal and non-fatal cases.	Nonfatal cases.
1919.....	\$23.95	\$22.81	1921.....	\$40.18	\$38.11
1920.....	32.68	31.47	1922.....	40.71	37.85

NOTE.—The permanent total disabilities are not included in the above averages, as they were not closed cases.

It must be borne in mind that these figures of average cost are significant only in a general way, as in a considerable number of cases the paid medical and hospital treatment was supplemented by Government medical and hospital services for which no payment was made from the funds of the commission. Medical expenditures were required on 105 fatal cases out of a total number of 281 included in this report, or about 38.09 per cent of all death cases required medical expenditures, amounting to an average of \$277.36 per case.

The amount of medical payments from the compensation fund as shown in this table, namely, \$381,403.99, does not, as already explained, represent the cost of Government medical and hospital services under the compensation act, nor does it measure the medical benefits received by injured employees. While the cases for which no medical expenditures are shown were on the average of less severity than those with medical payments, it is probable that the total cost to the Government of all medical and hospital services in these cases was in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Under the Federal compensation act medical and hospital treatment is furnished without limit if application is made to the compensation commission, the only test being that it is reasonably required on account of the results of the injury.

TABLE 5.—MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Number of all cases including no time lost.	Number of cases with medical payments.	Total amount of payments.	Deaths.		Nonfatal cases—Amount of payments.								Payments not otherwise classified.
				Number.	Amount.	Ambulance.	Appliances.	Hospital.	Nurse.	Physician.	Supplies.	Transportation.	X ray.	
Agriculture:														
Animal Industry.....	142	74	\$2,827.10			\$7.58		\$625.54	\$15.00	\$1,871.50	\$7.10	\$33.98	\$174.00	\$92.40
Forest Service.....	382	324	19,030.65	4	\$2,583.20	20.00	\$133.75	4,651.25	342.00	8,031.27	107.24	1,887.65	477.85	796.44
Public Roads and Rural Engineering.....	113	72	4,643.43			3.00	2.00	1,904.48	94.00	2,104.00	8.97	233.23	263.75	30.00
All other.....	181	73	5,008.52	3	594.00	45.00		835.15	13.50	2,138.75	70.85	214.49	125.50	971.28
Total Agriculture.....	818	543	31,509.70	7	3,177.20	75.58	135.75	8,016.42	464.50	14,145.52	194.16	2,369.35	1,041.10	1,890.12
Commerce:														
Census Bureau.....	13	1	100.50					100.50						
Lighthouse Bureau.....	162	42	2,906.18	3	278.00	4.00		406.84		397.25		125.77	117.00	263.23
Standards Bureau.....	48	6	258.35					169.00		81.00		8.35	10.00	
All other.....	38	17	923.84	1	12.00	6.00	10.00	501.35		312.00	1.26	68.23	8.00	5.00
Total Commerce.....	261	66	2,884.78	4	290.00	10.00	10.00	1,177.69		790.25	1.26	202.35	135.00	268.23
Government Printing Office.....	65	6	427.62					199.50		205.00	2.00	1.12	20.00	
Interior:														
Indian Affairs.....	94	61	5,752.01	2	453.62			2,300.63		1,785.43	.85	265.13	146.00	800.35
Reclamation Service.....	810	733	28,728.23	3	1,309.00	17.50	106.00	8,145.78	77.00	16,770.63	394.55	547.98	879.25	480.54
All other.....	165	100	7,174.70	3	245.00	9.00	20.25	2,261.66	161.50	3,030.58	6.00	478.08	140.25	821.38
Total Interior.....	1,069	894	41,654.94	8	2,008.62	26.50	126.25	12,708.07	238.50	21,586.64	401.40	1,291.19	1,165.50	2,102.27
Labor.....	94	25	1,098.80	2	279.02	5.00	20.60	140.00	52.50	469.00	2.20	8.88	47.00	74.50
Navy:														
Yards—														
Boston.....	143	24	1,203.08	1	131.00		162.46	3.00		396.00	.25	410.88	25.00	74.49
Bremerton.....	109	12	1,408.92				36.70	585.23		762.00		8.49	10.00	6.50
Charleston.....	30	6	920.03	1	141.80		32.00	157.00		196.00		341.53	46.00	6.00
Mare Island.....	134	10	655.12	2	381.00					136.25	16.60	113.02	5.00	3.25
New York.....	221	67	6,162.05	1	45.00	5.00	246.13	2,453.13		2,539.50		272.89	161.00	439.40
Norfolk.....	77	12	1,771.12				103.45	345.50		743.00		365.96	141.00	72.21
Philadelphia.....	340	117	6,230.66	1	3.00	4.00	438.52	3,252.65		1,906.00		46.49	565.00	15.00

Portsmouth.....	44	6	132.80				23.00			82.50		8.80		18.50
Washington.....	91	31	1,944.01				94.55	898.00		569.00		15.36	155.00	212.10
Total yards.....	1,189	285	20,427.79	6	701.50	9.00	1,136.81	7,694.51		7,330.25	16.85	1,583.42	1,108.00	847.45
Stations—														
Alexandria.....	11	2	297.50					67.00		188.00				42.50
Cavite.....	33	2	26.20							25.00			1.20	
Guantanamo.....	7													
Key West.....	5													
New Orleans.....	1	1	20.65					20.65						
Newport.....	38	10	202.00					42.00		133.00			27.00	
Olongapo.....	18													
Pearl Harbor.....	15	4	473.75					110.00		145.00	2.75			216.00
Pensacola.....	7	3	555.60					138.60	120.00	200.00			97.00	
All other stations.....	39	12	817.78	1	56.98		3.50	299.50		295.00		148.80	5.00	9.00
Proving grounds.....	28	6	631.50					348.50		265.00			18.00	
Marine Corps.....	13	7	59.72					42.00				2.72	15.00	
Ordnance (other than yards).....	26	9	417.00					263.00		64.00			65.00	25.00
Supplies and Accounts (other than yards).....	70	22	2,063.53				18.50	208.00		1,625.00		99.03	103.00	10.00
Other Navy.....	131	18	563.19					218.00		245.25		27.34	27.00	45.60
Total other Navy.....	442	96	6,128.42	1	56.98		22.00	1,757.25	120.00	3,185.25	2.75	277.89	358.20	348.10
Total Navy Department....	1,631	381	26,556.21	7	758.48	9.00	1,158.81	9,451.76	120.00	10,515.50	19.60	1,861.31	1,466.20	1,195.55
Post Office:														
City mail service (indoor).....	1,713	693	24,645.03	2	547.40	34.50	154.05	6,514.65	464.23	13,032.98	96.40	363.10	1,298.00	2,139.72
City mail service (outdoor).....	2,973	1,493	45,621.03	9	1,841.79	76.95	306.45	10,898.51	284.00	24,393.60	98.34	628.45	4,003.76	3,089.18
Railway Mail Service.....	841	338	13,316.41	3	410.25	29.00	44.75	2,822.73	83.00	7,779.15	23.90	172.79	487.00	1,463.84
Rural Free Delivery.....	207	145	10,518.21	8	2,066.84		241.25	1,305.36	150.00	4,522.00	17.25	451.99	366.00	1,397.52
Aerial service.....	49	38	1,856.90				5.00	440.76	25.00	897.00		6.54	39.25	443.35
Total Post Office.....	5,783	2,707	95,957.58	22	4,866.28	140.45	751.50	21,982.01	1,006.23	50,624.73	235.89	1,622.87	6,194.01	8,533.61
Treasury:														
Custodian.....	123	79	2,386.54	1	21.00		42.25	638.56	197.14	1,139.37	5.00	13.13	96.06	234.03
Customs.....	145	56	2,895.74				7.35	733.10	45.50	1,646.00	5.00	43.79	193.50	221.50
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	236	18	1,002.73	1	27.50		25.00	312.50		581.00	21.00	25.73	10.00	
Internal Revenue.....	94	34	3,878.87	3	665.67		11.25	506.30	25.00	1,478.55	17.80	6.69	92.50	1,075.11
Federal Prohibition Enforcement.....	49	33	8,701.90	5	6,085.03	22.50		420.79		997.00	3.08	17.85	47.50	1,108.15
Public Health Service.....	93	21	1,818.31			2.00	41.50	443.85		908.00		207.51	42.00	173.45
All other.....	205	63	3,451.72			12.50	24.50	1,712.93	52.00	1,006.00	4.08	79.08	149.80	410.83
Total Treasury.....	975	307	24,135.81	10	6,799.20	37.00	151.85	4,768.03	319.64	7,755.92	55.96	393.78	631.36	3,223.07

TABLE 5.—MEDICAL PAYMENTS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT AND IMPORTANT BUREAU OR ESTABLISHMENT, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Number of all cases including no time lost.	Number of cases with medical payments.	Total amount of payments.	Deaths.		Nonfatal cases—Amount of payments.									Payments not otherwise classified.
				Number.	Amount.	Ambulance.	Appliances.	Hospital.	Nurse.	Physician.	Supplies.	Transportation.	X ray.		
War:															
Ordnance (arsenals and armory)—															
Augusta.....	5	3	\$217.97					\$3.00		\$98.00		\$116.97			
Benicia.....	6	3	247.92					235.92					\$12.00		
Edgewood.....	687	477	3,874.96	2	\$5.16		\$18.00	2,988.81		351.50	\$44.25	265.99	55.00	\$148.25	
Frankford.....	23	16	388.69					169.00		130.00		4.44	85.25		
Picatinny.....	71	52	1,617.46					51.00		755.50		101.71	85.00		
Rock Island.....	56	35	6,892.27					13.50		2,060.25		4,078.00	340.72	140.00	259.80
San Antonio.....	8	6	50.85					10.20		35.00		4.65			1.00
Springfield Armory.....	48	42	1,366.13					25.00		352.34		837.00	104.79	47.00	
Watertown.....	82	56	1,086.99	3	644.61			52.63		6.00		170.75	9.30	196.00	7.00
Watervliet.....	37	31	1,213.21					12.50		426.11		647.50	7.31	19.79	100.00
Raritan.....	36	18	327.71					127.00		64.00		1.85	104.11	25.00	5.75
Tullytown.....	10	10	607.35					54.00		485.80		4.30	45.00		18.25
Total arsenals and armory.....	1,069	749	17,891.51	5	649.77			172.63	7,054.88		7,653.05	54.11	1,076.77	790.25	440.05
Other Ordnance—															
Supply depots.....	142	96	3,828.94					36.95	1,799.07		1,048.30	5.55	568.82	292.75	77.50
Proving grounds.....	48	13	526.62	1	22.00			20.00	301.01		34.00		95.61	55.00	21.00
All other.....	66	60	2,521.00					206.10	807.93		1,133.90		76.07	165.00	132.00
Total other Ordnance.....	256	170	6,898.56	1	22.00			263.05	2,908.01		2,216.20	5.55	740.50	512.75	230.50
Total all Ordnance.....	1,325	919	24,790.07	6	671.77			435.68	9,962.89		9,869.25	59.66	1,817.27	1,303.00	670.55
Engineer.....	2,277	1,184	32,931.14	11	895.35	\$82.50	166.58	7,711.47	\$342.24	20,005.20	86.57	1,367.07	1,640.70		633.46
Quartermaster—															
Army Transport Service.....	45	18	1,080.88	1	186.50			68.00	200.41		104.07		115.11	18.50	388.29
Supply depots.....	901	497	18,461.89	6	2,074.68	5.85	534.16	2,858.78	147.93	10,829.73	147.25	561.74	739.62		562.15
All other.....	352	141	7,943.96	4	451.34			82.65	3,772.39	610.00	1,872.70	15.50	663.10	174.75	301.53
Total Quartermaster.....	1,298	656	27,486.73	11	2,712.52	5.85	684.81	6,831.58	757.93	12,806.50	162.75	1,339.95	932.87		1,251.97

Other War—														
Aircraft Service.....	402	207	8,738.67	6	340.00	-----	25.50	1,229.98	100.00	5,825.50	17.65	392.09	541.45	266.50
Motor Transport Corps.....	50	44	51.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	29.00	-----	9.00	8.50	-----	5.00	-----
Mississippi - Warrior River														
Service.....	281	59	2,196.92	-----	-----	40.00	25.00	1,096.40	-----	748.00	-----	24.02	226.50	37.00
All other.....	63	31	3,877.05	1	566.00	-----	110.00	659.41	-----	866.00	3.05	125.54	116.50	1,430.55
Total other War.....	796	341	14,864.14	7	906.00	40.00	160.50	3,014.79	100.00	7,448.50	29.20	541.65	889.45	1,734.05
Total War Department.....	5,696	3,100	100,072.08	35	5,185.64	128.35	1,447.57	27,520.73	1,200.17	50,129.45	338.18	5,065.94	4,766.02	4,290.03
Miscellaneous:														
National Home for Disabled Vol-														
unteer Soldiers.....	103	2	35.44	-----	-----	-----	18.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	17.44	-----	-----
United States Shipping Board.....	350	141	5,905.09	5	505.26	16.50	38.00	760.74	-----	2,668.73	-----	171.41	359.25	1,385.20
Hog Island Shipbuilding Cor-														
poration.....	88	63	882.65	1	3.00	7.50	-----	326.00	-----	136.00	-----	-----	402.00	8.15
Supply and Sales.....	18	14	326.50	-----	-----	5.00	-----	17.00	-----	279.50	-----	-----	15.00	10.00
District Government.....	157	14	279.14	-----	-----	-----	15.00	53.00	-----	67.00	1.75	.70	30.00	111.69
Veterans' Bureau.....	179	56	7,466.97	3	5,225.85	-----	29.25	429.53	-----	1,144.50	16.70	273.59	96.55	251.00
All other.....	55	25	2,050.45	1	25.00	25.00	21.00	528.59	-----	547.50	4.25	314.81	72.00	512.30
Total miscellaneous.....	950	315	16,946.24	10	5,759.11	54.00	121.25	2,114.86	-----	4,843.23	22.70	777.95	974.80	2,278.34
Grand total.....	17,342	8,344	341,243.76	105	29,123.55	485.88	3,923.58	88,079.07	3,401.54	161,065.24	1,273.35	13,594.74	16,440.99	23,855.82

Table 5 is immediately followed by a summary, Table 6, which gives the complete distribution of medical payments, as to nature of disability and kind of awards, for the period September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1922. This is a revised statement and includes payments made in the previous annual reports and additional medical payments which were made upon reopened or recurrent cases included in said reports. The information is taken from payments made up to June 30, 1923. In addition to the medical payments shown in Table 7, amounting to \$381,403.99, there are being carried over, on cases that are incomplete and are therefore not included in these tables, medical payments amounting to nearly \$500,000.

Following this summary of over six years' experience is the table showing payments upon cases closed during 1922, including all payments for medical treatment made upon these cases up to June 30, 1923.

It should be borne in mind that no comparison can be made between the medical costs under the Federal compensation act and those under State compensation laws. The expenditures here shown for medical and hospital treatment are necessarily incomplete, inasmuch as a very large number of cases received treatment in dispensaries and in Public Health Service hospitals. To a small extent, also, cases have been treated in Army and Navy hospitals. The amount of this service is a charge against appropriations of other departments of the Government, and is largely in excess of that which is paid for out of the compensation fund.

TABLE 6.—MEDICAL PAYMENTS ON ALL CASES INCLUDED IN ANNUAL REPORTS FROM SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

	Number of all cases including no time lost.	Number of cases with medical payments.	Total amount of payments.	Amount of payments.								Payments not otherwise classified.
				Ambulance.	Appliances.	Hospital.	Nurse.	Physician.	Supplies.	Transportation.	X ray.	
Compensated cases:												
Temporary total disability.....	48,909	21,475	\$845,760.81	\$1,564.50	\$4,862.60	\$287,460.57	\$5,931.57	\$423,135.00	\$4,890.09	\$25,263.82	\$41,558.71	\$51,093.95
Permanent partial disability.....	2,716	1,637	203,395.59	191.00	10,312.67	72,864.90	2,209.90	85,849.36	950.95	11,950.94	5,513.75	13,552.12
Total.....	51,625	23,122	1,049,156.40	1,755.50	15,175.27	360,325.47	8,141.47	508,984.36	5,841.04	37,214.76	47,072.46	64,646.07
Noncompensated cases:												
Covered by leave—												
Temporary total disability.....	13,461	4,161	113,285.14	309.53	708.22	26,611.70	1,139.50	62,272.92	780.07	2,760.61	8,171.03	10,531.56
Permanent partial disability.....	196	89	6,608.64	7.00	352.20	1,678.04	101.50	3,480.70	9.66	415.14	117.00	447.40
Total covered by leave.....	13,657	4,250	119,893.78	316.53	1,060.42	28,289.74	1,241.00	65,753.62	789.73	3,175.75	8,288.03	10,978.96
No claim filed—												
Temporary total disability.....	8,195	1,329	17,694.74	87.00	22.10	6,166.90	286.73	8,981.33	149.55	244.90	1,328.62	427.61
Permanent partial disability.....	74	14	242.66	.....	.....	134.16	.....	99.50	4.00	.....	5.00	.....
Total no claim filed.....	8,269	1,343	17,937.40	87.00	22.10	6,301.06	286.73	9,080.83	153.55	244.90	1,333.62	427.61
No time lost.....	¹ 23,371	11,289	81,796.78	39.25	635.10	10,271.03	206.30	60,258.38	592.49	990.60	6,401.40	2,402.23
Under 3 days—												
Temporary total disability.....	14,989	3,477	28,689.86	96.50	235.35	4,342.71	18.50	19,110.15	187.86	737.06	3,055.00	906.73
Permanent partial disability.....	43	19	623.57	.....	.....	71.50	.....	534.45	.....	4.57	.....	13.05
Total under 3 days.....	15,032	3,496	29,313.43	96.50	235.35	4,414.21	18.50	19,644.60	187.86	741.63	3,055.00	919.78
Total noncompensated cases.....	60,329	20,378	248,941.39	539.28	1,952.97	49,276.04	1,752.53	154,737.43	1,723.63	5,152.88	19,078.05	14,728.58
Fatal.....	2,266	551	88,943.49	338.63	227.65	16,524.74	3,462.62	35,424.71	413.21	5,942.17	1,324.50	25,285.26
Permanent total disability.....	221	166	86,089.36	62.00	2,144.83	41,080.58	9,476.99	14,798.38	475.61	4,735.25	1,299.50	12,016.22
All other medical payments.....	124	1,806	70,280.04	143.00	2,101.35	23,587.81	565.57	28,831.85	603.62	4,025.06	3,937.14	6,484.64
Grand total.....	114,565	46,023	1,543,410.68	2,838.41	21,602.07	490,794.64	23,399.18	742,776.73	9,057.11	57,070.12	72,711.65	123,160.77

¹ There are 10 permanent partial disability cases included in this number.

NOTE.—The above is the revised medical statement covering period from September, 1916, to December 31, 1922. All medical payments made upon cases included in reports to this date are included in this table up to June 30, 1923.

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY OF MEDICAL PAYMENTS ON ALL CASES, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

	Number of all cases, including no time lost.	Number of cases with medical payments.	Total amount of payments.	Amount of payments.								Payments not otherwise classified.
				Ambulance.	Appliances.	Hospital.	Nurse.	Physician.	Supplies.	Transportation.	X ray.	
Compensated cases:												
Temporary total disability.....	5,911	3,152	\$190,791.77	\$286.35	\$1,377.79	\$61,969.23	\$1,594.81	\$91,585.84	\$784.79	\$8,045.74	\$9,390.41	\$15,756.81
Permanent partial disability.....	403	248	46,956.98	25.00	2,185.71	14,191.44	893.00	20,995.45	83.81	4,121.64	1,563.90	2,897.03
Total.....	6,314	3,400	237,748.75	311.35	3,563.50	76,160.67	2,487.81	112,581.29	868.60	12,167.38	10,954.31	18,653.84
Noncompensated cases:												
Covered by leave—												
Temporary total disability.....	3,033	1,221	38,443.86	115.03	145.58	7,841.36	560.00	22,228.93	156.40	775.26	2,598.23	4,023.07
Permanent partial disability.....	28	14	1,565.59	4.00	.....	658.13	.....	481.00	.....	173.46	10.00	239.00
Total covered by leave.....	3,061	1,235	40,009.45	119.03	145.58	8,499.49	560.00	22,709.93	156.40	948.72	2,608.23	4,262.07
No claim filed—												
Temporary total disability.....	503	169	2,813.97	36.00	3.50	728.71	246.23	1,369.85	7.55	84.69	237.00	100.44
Permanent partial disability.....	10	1	3.58	.....	.....	3.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total no claim filed.....	513	170	2,817.55	36.00	3.50	732.29	246.23	1,369.85	7.55	84.69	237.00	100.44
No time lost.....	4,996	2,636	23,830.95	11.00	112.25	1,865.63	107.50	18,961.22	200.82	211.28	1,930.70	430.55
Under 3 days—												
Temporary total disability.....	2,122	795	7,421.71	8.50	98.75	796.99	.....	5,176.95	39.98	181.92	710.75	407.87
Permanent partial disability.....	3	3	291.80	.....	.....	24.00	.....	266.00	.....	.75	.....	1.05
Total under 3 days.....	2,125	798	7,713.51	8.50	98.75	820.99	.....	5,442.95	39.98	182.67	710.75	408.92
Total noncompensated cases.....	10,695	4,839	74,371.46	174.53	360.08	11,918.40	913.73	48,483.95	404.75	1,427.36	5,486.68	5,201.98
Fatal.....	281	105	29,123.55	68.50	56.90	6,763.03	1,630.25	9,137.25	94.15	4,301.04	339.00	6,733.43
Permanent total disability.....	51	40	23,652.96	31.00	335.75	16,009.07	369.50	2,833.60	60.99	1,273.72	690.50	2,048.83
Medical payments on cases in previous reports.....	.....	391	12,561.22	8.00	855.33	1,922.84	.....	6,127.25	20.18	1,272.60	516.75	1,838.27
Medical payments on nontabulatable cases.....	124	53	3,946.05	18.00	23.75	1,815.67	.....	1,524.65	4.90	165.88	219.00	174.20
Grand total.....	17,465	8,828	381,403.99	611.38	5,195.31	114,589.68	5,401.29	180,687.99	1,453.57	20,607.98	18,206.24	34,650.55

DURATION OF DISABILITY AND AWARDS FOR PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.

Table 8 shows the duration, the amount of compensation paid, and the wage loss in permanent partial disabilities according to the location of injury. The table is in two parts, showing separately dismemberments and loss of function of the member. The table also distinguishes cases in which infection occurred.

Some opportunity of judging in regard to adequacy of compensation in permanent partial disabilities is here afforded, as well as a showing of the increase in awards. For instance, it will be noted that in the annual report for 1920 on dismemberments the average award for the loss of an eye was \$206.98. The report for 1921 shows the accumulated experience for the loss of an eye in 97 cases to be \$585.91. The accumulated experience in the report for 1922, covering a period of over six years, and on 114 cases, shows an average of \$907.57.

For the loss of a left hand, the report for 1920 showed an average cost of \$530.94. During the years 1921 and 1922, three cases were added, in two of which lump-sum settlements were made, thus raising the average to \$1,787.04. The same marked difference is shown in the experience of the right hand. For instance, the report for 1920 showed an average award of \$559.89. This average was increased in 1921 by the accumulation of cases to \$1,450.45. The report for 1922 shows a still further increase and with the accumulation of cases, the average is \$1,680.82. This increase is due to the fact that out of the 17 cases, four lump-sum settlements have been made.

Quite a number of the awards in this table have been largely affected by lump-sum settlements. The compensation act makes no provision for specific awards in permanent partial disability cases, but the loss of earning capacity must be determined by the commission and if a lump-sum settlement is found advisable compensation is paid upon that basis.

The basis of the compensation under the law in the case of permanently partially disabled employees is decrease in earning capacity as compared with wages at the time of injury. In practice the permanently disabled employee is considered entitled to monthly compensation so long as there is loss of wages due to injury. If there is no wage loss due to the injury, no compensation is paid even though there be a serious permanent disability, such as the loss of a hand, a foot, or an eye. The mere physical result of the injury is not compensated, since there is no provision for the payment of a fixed amount or for fixed periods in case of dismemberment or other permanent disability.

Earning capacity is judged by the commission according to the circumstances of the individual case. As a general rule, if the employee is or has been working, his actual wage is taken for the purposes of determining the current disability compensation. This rule has been applied to the great majority of cases. If the employee is deemed able to do some work but has failed to secure it after a reasonable time, then the present earning capacity has been estimated by the commission, taking into consideration all of the circumstances. If in the judgment of the commission a lump-sum settlement is best in the interest of the employee or for administrative reasons, then necessarily earning capacity has been estimated according to the commission's judgment of the probable average earning capacity during life, taking into consideration all of the circumstances.

This table includes all permanent partial disability awards made by this commission which have been closed either by lump-sum settlement or where injured workmen have returned to work at the former wage, when the case is for the time being closed.

Particular attention should be called to the amount of awards as compared with the wage loss. These figures on wage loss are not complete, for the reason that they include only such wages as had been lost up to the time the lump-sum settlement was made and no estimate is included covering the much greater future loss of wage. However, a comparison of wage loss and compensation paid up to the time of the lump-sum settlement may be made by deducting the total figure for lump-sum settlements from the total amount of compensation paid.

80 UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

DISMEMBERMENTS (INCLUDING SURGICAL AMPUTATIONS)—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.		Wage loss, all cases.	Number of non-compensated cases.
				All cases.	Cases of infection.		
Middle finger, n. o. c., left.....	1 3	46	\$166.12	\$55.37	\$44.45	\$427.68	.....
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right.....	12 125	39	a 8,153.48	65.23	207.69	18,564.76	1 23
Middle finger, distal phalanx, left.....	4 105	27	4,538.12	43.22	172.23	10,906.03	1 27
Middle finger, middle phalanx, right.....	7 22	53	1,977.64	89.89	130.76	4,368.66	5
Middle finger, middle phalanx, left.....	1 21	31	1,184.93	56.43	57.34	2,691.50	2
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	5 10	111	2,024.64	202.46	247.40	3,952.23	1
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	6 13	78	1,548.02	119.08	146.91	2,593.05	2
Ring finger, n. o. c., right.....	1 2	33	131.12	65.56	131.12	286.00	1
Ring finger, n. o. c., left.....	4 5	59	440.03	110.01	.....	1,160.85	1
Ring finger, distal phalanx, right.....	12 64	38	3,655.38	57.12	77.34	7,191.77	1 9
Ring finger, distal phalanx, left.....	4 53	30	2,303.86	43.47	79.24	5,611.45	11
Ring finger, middle phalanx, right.....	5 39	217.41	.....	43.48	.....	612.76	1
Ring finger, middle phalanx, left.....	10 43	721.99	.....	72.20	.....	1,784.58	4
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	5 13	78	b 4,814.03	370.31	760.62	3,356.91	1
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	1 10	31	551.56	55.16	53.34	1,042.66	.....
Little finger, n. o. c., right.....	1 5	37	361.78	72.36	146.67	738.40	1
Little finger, n. o. c., left.....	1 3	60	196.61	65.54	87.20	357.52	.....
Little finger, distal phalanx, right.....	6 52	28	2,185.27	42.02	67.84	4,891.50	1 15
Little finger, distal phalanx, left.....	2 50	23	1,814.55	36.29	190.40	4,679.57	16
Little finger, middle phalanx, right.....	3 23	54	c 2,372.71	103.16	80.00	3,883.59	4
Little finger, middle phalanx, left.....	2 14	37	d 1,623.23	115.95	95.57	1,651.13	1
Little finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	3 22	60	e 2,601.58	118.25	71.88	4,119.41	2
Little finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	2 14	34	f 1,039.89	74.28	76.95	1,309.90	1
Thumb and one finger, right.....	1 15	52	g 7,372.75	491.52	2,753.84	2,818.23	4
Thumb and one finger, left.....	1 7	82	h 2,434.27	347.75	1,748.37	2,355.24	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers, right.....	1 11	77	i 12,506.07	1,136.92	5,072.19	2,707.92	1
Thumb and two or more fingers, left.....	2 13	75	j 10,536.17	810.47	145.56	3,799.61	.....
Two fingers, right.....	6 97	63	k 30,961.23	319.22	190.74	24,776.14	12
Two fingers, left.....	7 61	56	l 8,954.58	146.80	106.56	13,976.09	1 6
Three fingers, right.....	4 31	118	m 18,404.22	593.68	52.00	11,853.95	2 6
Three fingers, left.....	1 14	152	n 10,386.37	741.88	58.89	5,923.48	.....

a One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$418.37.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$668.87; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,344.20.

c One case lump-sum settlement 4 per cent disability, \$435.51.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$756.44.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$683.63.

f One case lump-sum settlement 3 per cent disability, \$359.06.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,544.29; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,549.98.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,352.79.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,947.92; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,101.89; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,969.97.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,390.06; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,306.68.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$349.94; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$703.76; one case lump-sum settlement, 6 per cent disability, \$741.45; one case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$565.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$1,163.64; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,504.08; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,689.01; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,071.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 18 per cent disability, \$2,486.14; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,789.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,137.76.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,436.23; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,670.96.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 17 per cent disability, \$2,472.74; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$992.65; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,763.94.

n One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,657.65; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$5,090.94.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

DISMEMBERMENTS (INCLUDING SURGICAL AMPUTATIONS)—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Average award.				Number of non-compensated cases.
			Award.	All cases.	Cases of infection.	Wage loss, all cases.	
Four fingers, right.....	11	110	a \$5,748.79	\$522.62	.....	\$3,410.61	.....
Four fingers, left.....	9	81	b 1,412.37	156.93	.....	3,047.89	.....
Thigh.....	7	12	210	b 18,756.74	1,563.06	\$1,724.45	3,321.09
Leg.....	9	31	424	c 59,570.48	1,921.63	1,495.85	48,932.18
Foot, n. o. c.....	3	10	358	d 20,147.06	2,014.80	3,242.93	12,523.52
Tarsals.....	1	1	289	626.76	.....	2,135.71	.....
Metatarsals.....	4	7	312	4,245.86	606.55	692.95	6,044.72
Great toe, n. o. c.....	5	15	93	2,580.27	172.02	280.35	1,640.70
Great toe, one phalanx.....	2	8	59	810.12	101.27	173.92	2,153.64
Great toe, more than one phalanx.....	2	5	95	e 1,573.59	314.72	543.68	5,665.03
Lesser toe, n. o. c.....	6	27	69	3,137.46	118.05	58.47	3,406.79
Lesser toe, one phalanx.....	4	17	48	1,246.90	73.35	193.26	4,885.88
Lesser toe, more than one phalanx.....	2	8	135	3,000.60	375.08	98.78	8,938.44
Great toe and lesser toe or toes.....	7	22	120	4,869.77	221.35	419.92	14,989.16
Two or more lesser toes.....	10	22	173	f 12,556.19	570.74	713.77	.....
Grand total.....	301	1,767	.....	540,977.59	.....	482,737.20	13 261

LOSS OF FUNCTION.

Brain.....	4	477	g 4,381.17	1,095.29	.....	14,274.68	.....
Eye.....	49	223	100	h 144,566.65	648.28	1,275.77	116,054.30
Eyes.....	7	101	i 8,514.62	1,216.37	.....	3,088.16	.....
Ear, inner.....	1	8	54	373.93	46.74	.....	1,798.85
Ears, inner.....	1	1	18	.....	.....	.....	9.84
Jaw.....	1	1	8	11.11	11.11	11.11	38.40
Skull.....	8	116	j 7,226.99	903.37	.....	3,526.07	.....
Head, general.....	1	1	226	475.94	475.94	.....	723.00
Nose.....	1	1	162	353.35	353.35	353.35	842.40
Face.....	1	1	51	106.68	106.68	.....	277.44
Neck.....	2	224	888.97	444.49	.....	.....	1,965.76
Two or more parts of face and neck, one not clearly major injury.....	1	27	28.11	28.11	.....	.....	49.60

a One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.67.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$3,041.80; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$1,448.45; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,562.56.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,296.70; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$1,863.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 45 per cent disability, \$5,918.24; one case lump-sum settlement, 45 per cent disability, \$6,389.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,443.60; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,576.23; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$3,228.99.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,705.58; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,143.58; one case lump-sum settlement, 45 per cent disability, \$6,373.90.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$625.12.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 6 per cent disability, \$564.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,228.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,228.15.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 2.8 per cent disability, \$466.68.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$627.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$627.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 7½ per cent disability, \$882.40; one case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$924.40; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,041.41; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,337.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,165.16; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,734.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,636.38; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,127.84; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,041.55; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,288.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,834.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,713.59; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,180.36; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,055.31; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,452.97; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,760.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,888.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,305.57; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,992.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,549.98; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,823.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,353.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,356.63; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,228.66; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,888.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,486.38; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,885.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,567.64; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,682.09; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,123.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,052.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,288.90; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,088.58.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$7,159.56.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,133.82; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,295.52.

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TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Average award.				Number of non-compensated cases.
			Award.	All cases.	Cases of infection.	Wage loss, all cases.	
Vertebrae, n. o. c.	1 3	319	\$1,741.34	\$580.45	\$960.45	\$2,692.00	.....
Vertebrae, cervical	3	432	a 6,894.53	2,298.18		7,605.60	.....
Vertebrae, dorsal	1						1
Vertebrae, lumbar	7	321	b 6,040.61	862.94		7,994.93	.....
Thorax, anterior	1	619	1,368.97	1,368.97		2,723.60	.....
Thorax, posterior, lumbar	1 19	319	c 17,875.94	940.84	173.36	17,460.33	.....
Abdominal viscera	2	524	d 2,860.02	1,430.01		5,068.43	.....
Pelvis, n. o. c.	8	203	e 12,713.76	1,589.22		9,028.67	.....
Pelvic region	2	160	621.44	310.72		1,283.00	.....
Anus, rectum, or perineum	1	121	200.76	200.76		316.80	.....
Penis	1 1	98	211.12	211.12	211.12	326.36	.....
Testicles	4	50	334.46	83.62	40.00	608.21	1
Hernia, inguinal	2 6	243	f 7,700.03	1,283.34	154.52	6,777.99	.....
Hernia, ventral	1 1	1,388	g 7,198.57	7,198.57	7,198.57	8,088.00	.....
Sacro iliac joint	8	384	h 17,457.83	2,182.23		13,506.10	1
Urethra	1	273	584.47	584.47		1,747.20	.....
Scapula	4	250	1,813.83	453.46		3,720.80	.....
Clavicle, right	9	243	i 7,371.12	819.01		9,366.34	1
Clavicle, left	1	44	86.23	86.23		210.00	.....
Shoulder joint, right	18	294	j 22,342.98	1,241.28		19,307.22	2
Shoulder joint, left	5	222	k 4,708.90	941.78		5,768.78	.....
Shoulder, general, right	13	204	l 7,571.34	582.41		7,630.13	.....
Shoulder, general, left	10	353	m 13,017.19	1,301.72		13,884.04	.....
Arm, right	1 3	395	n 8,680.26	2,893.42	5,603.43	3,345.23	1
Arm, left	1 3	111	o 6,189.49	2,063.16	3,886.87	1,658.65	.....
Upper arm, right	4	143	1,171.73	292.93		2,845.04	1
Upper arm, left	1	90	p 2,432.24	2,432.24		356.00	.....
Humerus, right	1 6	135	q 3,852.20	642.03	291.12	4,862.70	.....
Humerus, left	3	504	r 5,053.93	1,684.64		5,729.98	.....
Humerus, lower end of, right	7	340	s 10,157.29	1,451.04		8,625.84	.....
Humerus, lower end of, left	4	117	739.58	184.90		1,469.50	.....
Elbow, right	2 9	124	t 8,657.67	961.96	143.64	4,143.44	1
Elbow, left	1	48				158.40	1
Forearm, right	4	394	u 10,528.80	2,632.20		8,339.78	.....
Forearm, left	1 5	116	1,027.79	205.56	268.90	2,455.10	.....

a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$883.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,265.36.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$703.76; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,305.29; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,633.16; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,514.25.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$862.36.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$448.49; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,381.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,238.51.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,155.91; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,834.54.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,663.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 28 per cent disability, \$2,562.69; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,777.49.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,344.37.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,885.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,953.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,353.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,044.24.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$835.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,617.04.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,131.30; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,338.22.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,293.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,778.94.

n One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,496.83.

o One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,882.49; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,760.30.

p One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,242.43.

q One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,287.90; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,182.90.

r One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,181.83.

s One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,049.81; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,353.08; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,614.88.

t One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,815.02; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,918.44.

u One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$715.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,450.39; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,834.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$2,448.99.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.		Wage loss, all cases.	Number of non-compensated cases.
				All cases.	Cases of infection.		
Radius, upper end of, right.....	7	253	^a \$13,672.23	\$1,953.18	.....	\$9,584.46	.....
Ulna, upper end of, right.....	^a 5	118	^b 6,815.40	1,363.08	\$1,455.35	1,636.40	.....
Radius and ulna, upper end of, right.....	2	900	^c 10,148.45	5,074.23	.....	6,557.28	.....
Radius, right.....	6	214	1,313.08	218.85	.....	2,881.79	1
Radius, left.....	1	611	^d 3,696.10	3,696.10	.....	1,899.66	.....
Ulna, right.....	4	94	^e 1,943.73	485.93	.....	1,332.81	.....
Radius and ulna, right.....	7	127	1,747.63	249.66	.....	3,406.47	.....
Radius and ulna, left.....	^a 7	161	^f 16,366.83	2,338.12	1,952.96	4,853.60	.....
Radius, lower end of, right.....	10	258	^g 6,991.76	699.18	.....	5,604.71	2
Radius, lower end of, left.....	2	97	248.90	124.45	.....	471.10	.....
Ulna, lower end of, right.....	2	68	291.13	145.57	.....	937.31	.....
Ulna, lower end of, left.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Radius and ulna, lower end of, right.....	1	24	^h 16,903.10	704.30	743.73	19,394.28	1
Radius and ulna, lower end of, left.....	1	7	ⁱ 9,750.37	1,392.91	740.09	13,236.32	1
Wrist, right.....	1	10	^j 6,078.85	607.89	157.79	9,723.87	.....
Wrist, left.....	1	3	^k 2,268.46	756.15	573.83	1,754.48	.....
Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	2	108	322.23	161.12	.....	660.20	.....
Hand, n. o. c., right.....	10	15	^l 8,843.23	589.55	615.22	5,595.06	2
Hand, n. o. c., left.....	^a 4	187	^m 4,532.88	1,133.22	932.04	1,546.15	.....
Hand, back of, right.....	1	3	505.71	168.57	.....	935.89	.....
Hand, back of, left.....	1	1	93.34	93.34	.....	220.00	.....
Palm, right.....	7	9	ⁿ 14,708.41	1,634.27	1,682.01	10,782.27	.....
Palm, left.....	3	5	^o 6,519.92	1,303.98	2,041.17	4,139.92	1
Hands.....	1	3	^p 13,547.53	4,515.84	157.78	6,962.48	.....
Metacarpal, one, right.....	1	5	673.48	134.70	346.68	1,454.89	.....
Metacarpal, one, left.....	1	2	104.45	52.23	.....	246.56	.....
Metacarpal, more than one, right.....	1	2	748.93	374.47	.....	1,381.00	1
Metacarpal, more than one, left.....	1	5	^q 5,309.17	1,061.83	306.70	4,317.44	.....
Thumb, n. o. c., right.....	7	18	^r 4,318.61	267.70	392.57	4,686.99	1
Thumb, n. o. c., left.....	11	20	^s 5,022.17	281.11	466.67	8,084.28	1
Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	1	206	^t 1,111.54	1,111.54	.....	977.49	.....
Thumb, distal phalanx, left.....	^a 6	63	^u 1,412.90	285.48	390.97	1,534.16	.....

^a One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$496.11; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,984.42; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,518.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,261.33.

^b One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$404.20; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,713.59; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$1,778.49.

^c One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,268.25.

^d One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,453.18.

^e One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,212.78.

^f One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$727.28; one case lump-sum settlement, 18 per cent disability, \$2,407.94; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,157.70; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,727.65.

^g One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$475.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$457.92; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,542.73.

^h One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,306.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,525.64; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,908.22; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$605.52; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,775.29.

ⁱ One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,412.88; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,381.97.

^j One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,306.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,454.15.

^k One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,187.23.

^l One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,908.22; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,676.36.

^m One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,052.80; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,111.58; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,387.39.

ⁿ One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,350.94; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,193.47; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.67.

^o One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,700.73; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,734.54.

^p One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,688.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,688.74.

^q One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,381.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,222.31.

^r One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$529.72; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$754.20; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,306.15.

^s One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$1,817.69.

^t One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$661.11.

^u One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$703.76.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.		Wage loss, all cases.	Number of non-compensated cases.
				All cases.	Cases of infection.		
Thumb, proximal phalanx, right	1 4	44	a \$638.76	\$159.69	\$48.89	\$539.00	1
Thumb, proximal phalanx, left	1 5	37	b 1,071.93	214.39	.....	579.46	1
Index finger, n. o. c., right	19 41	89	c 10,165.90	247.95	199.66	13,213.01	3
Index finger, n. o. c., left	8 10	73	d 2,610.97	261.10	299.15	1,936.35	.....
Index finger, distal phalanx, right	8 13	45	.....	994.11	76.47	104.77	2,047.20
Index finger, distal phalanx, left	4 4	32	.....	194.89	48.72	48.72	508.41
Index finger, middle phalanx, right	.....	.....	.....	233.35	233.35	.....	525.40
Index finger, middle phalanx, left	8 6	60	e 1,079.63	179.94	89.20	1,541.90	.....
Index finger, proximal phalanx, right	8 7	103	f 1,515.70	216.53	237.88	1,621.89	2
Index finger, proximal phalanx, left	8 6	103	.....	694.55	115.76	75.02	2,091.42
Middle finger, n. o. c., right	7 15	57	1,475.50	98.37	141.07	2,708.51	.....
Middle finger, n. o. c., left	8 10	53	785.55	78.56	58.22	1,434.27	1
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right	8 8	43	g 1,287.35	160.92	94.73	1,475.83	.....
Middle finger, distal phalanx, left	8 3	29	84.40	28.13	3.34	156.50	1
Middle finger, middle phalanx, right	8 5	30	230.20	46.04	55.95	440.58	.....
Middle finger, middle phalanx, left	.....	.....	.....	48.00	24.00	79.20	1
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, right	1 4	36	195.56	48.89	55.55	482.40	1
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left	.....	.....	.....	196.81	196.81	.....	369.21
Ring finger, n. o. c., right	1 5	40	139.23	27.85	28.89	627.75	1
Ring finger, n. o. c., left	8 5	65	h 1,910.52	382.10	824.74	1,369.83	1
Ring finger, distal phalanx, right	8 3	39	220.00	73.33	.....	449.75	.....
Ring finger, distal phalanx, left	8 2	49	77.61	38.81	38.81	107.00	.....
Ring finger, middle phalanx, right	.....	.....	.....	269.70	89.90	553.62	.....
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right	1 1	141	300.01	300.01	300.01	563.00	.....
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, left	1 1	77	65.36	65.36	65.36	143.99	.....
Little finger, n. o. c., right	2 8	38	i 1,228.54	153.57	92.23	1,211.49	1
Little finger, n. o. c., left	8 7	35	474.52	67.79	105.58	1,083.08	1
Little finger, distal phalanx, right	1 4	53	346.69	86.67	26.67	650.70	.....
Little finger, distal phalanx, left	2 2	23	82.23	41.12	.....	161.60	.....
Little finger, middle phalanx, right	.....	.....	.....	122.67	61.34	235.56	.....
Little finger, middle phalanx, left	2 2	76	j 782.25	391.13	.....	547.00	1
Little finger, proximal phalanx, right	8 5	109	k 1,506.91	319.38	489.64	2,057.08	.....
Little finger, proximal phalanx, left	8 3	37	58.03	19.34	29.02	151.65	1
Thumb and one finger, right	5 100	l 2,059.54	411.91	.....	.....	1,427.57	1
Thumb and one finger, left	1 73	155.57	155.57	.....	.....	432.16	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers, right	1 3	295	m 5,866.93	1,955.64	2,648.45	2,909.22	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers, left	1 1	94	188.90	188.90	188.90	525.60	.....
Two fingers, right	4 15	117	n 7,956.80	530.45	1,066.81	5,431.05	1

a One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$364.99.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$760.63.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$1,010.46; one case lump-sum settlement, 7½ per cent disability, \$1,055.63; one case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$142.01; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,254.30; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,431.91.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$448.46; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,065.33.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$391.84.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$469.83.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$676.39.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,306.53.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$715.96.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$444.46.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$598.43.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,230.48.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,760.95; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,288.12.

n One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,678.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,265.36.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Average award.				Number of non-compensated cases.
			Award.	All cases.	Cases of infection.	Wage loss, all cases.	
Two fingers, left.....	2	6	130	a \$4,681.91	\$780.32	\$1,985.39	\$2,830.70
Three fingers, right.....	1	4	93	b 3,439.71	859.93	1,512.11	1,273.11
Three fingers, left.....	1	3	98	594.91	198.30	366.79	1,115.53
Four fingers, right.....	1	1	35	71.11	71.11	.....	173.60
Hip.....	1	6	155	1,382.41	230.40	240.43	2,428.66
Hip joint.....	1	16	380	c 15,866.02	991.63	.....	22,821.94
Thigh.....	5	74	400	d 120,806.14	1,632.52	1,669.35	111,818.46
Patella.....	3	14	246	e 21,421.65	1,530.12	2,130.09	17,690.42
Knee.....	4	33	317	f 40,923.65	1,240.11	1,871.90	42,837.47
Leg.....	4	27	259	g 14,695.85	544.29	1,150.66	25,963.39
Leg, lower.....	1	3	235	5,491.16	1,830.39	4,066.71	2,780.80
Tibia.....	1	5	351	h 4,609.48	921.90	634.26	5,121.68
Tibia, upper end of.....	3	3	113	567.88	189.29	.....	1,472.92
Tibia, lower end of.....	3	3	262	i 3,961.78	1,320.59	.....	3,685.40
Fibula.....	2	2	339	j 1,377.78	688.89	.....	2,244.20
Fibula, upper end of.....	1	1	503	j 3,023.42	3,023.42	.....	1,207.20
Tibia and fibula.....	8	46	505	k 67,490.07	1,467.18	1,780.22	83,611.47
Tibia and fibula, upper end of.....	3	3	292	l 2,141.69	713.90	.....	2,207.30
Tibia and fibula, lower end of.....	5	35	381	m 50,474.45	1,442.13	1,493.31	61,081.13
Ankle.....	2	20	376	n 20,716.12	1,035.81	2,342.43	28,002.96

a One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,147.08.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 11 per cent disability, \$1,221.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,473.77.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$941.23; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,872.32.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$991.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$966.93; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,272.14; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,784.92; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,959.21; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,968.74; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,734.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,661.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,351.70; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,183.65; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,436.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,426.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,401.45; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,325.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,909.97; one case lump-sum settlement, 39 per cent disability, \$3,670.86; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,716.47; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,379.61; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,447.12.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,475.51; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,353.07; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,223.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,466.49; one case lump-sum settlement, 33 per cent disability, \$4,557.56.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$715.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$532.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$555.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,111.58; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,133.82; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,419.99; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,176.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,353.08; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,542.73; one case lump-sum settlement, 33 per cent disability, \$4,240.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$2,555.04.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$244.44; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,034.06; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$2,991.05.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,494.96.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$1,073.93; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,224.22.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$527.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 6 per cent disability, \$584.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,216.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$915.25; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,216.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,365.66; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,562.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$794.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,411.87; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,999.11; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,508.61; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$808.40; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,542.73; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,900.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,142.78.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$391.82.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$598.43; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,407.51; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$992.21; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,071.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,488.32; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,471.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,480.53; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,057.37; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,966.68; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,787.44.

n One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,930.55; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,011.97.

TABLE 8.—PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES, BY LOCATION OF DISABILITY, OCCURRING SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922, AND CLOSED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

LOSS OF FUNCTION—continued.

Member injured.	Number.	Average days' duration.	Average award.				Number of non-compensated cases.
			Award.	All cases.	Cases of infection.	Wage loss, all cases.	
Foot, n. o. c.	6 17	221	a \$9,193.32	\$540.78	\$1,050.62	\$12,428.69	1
Foot, top of.	1 3	254	1,202.82	400.94	268.91	1,998.75	.....
Foot, sole of.	1 228	465.60	465.60	.....	.....	1,064.76	.....
Tarsals.	1 7	545	b 14,430.42	2,061.49	.....	16,782.02	.....
Oscalcis.	1 16	501	c 36,234.32	2,264.65	5,037.71	32,415.31	.....
Metatarsals.	2 14	234	d 10,351.93	739.42	784.71	12,381.83	.....
Feet.	1 1	1,178	e 6,122.62	6,122.62	.....	2,356.00	.....
Heel.	1 1	21	.....	.....	.....	84.00	1 1
Great toe, n. o. c.	2 5	30	225.30	45.06	9.88	444.47	.....
Great toe, one phalanx.	1 3	30	177.79	59.26	66.67	479.20	.....
Great toe, more than one phalanx	1 1	45	91.12	91.12	91.12	202.50	.....
Great toe and lesser toe.	1 1	276	600.04	600.04	.....	1,214.40	.....
Malleolus.	8 289	f 7,526.48	940.81	.....	.....	8,660.21	.....
Broken arch.	2 207	521.02	521.02	.....	.....	1,238.40	.....
Upper respiratory tract.	1 879	g 4,337.45	4,337.45	.....	.....	4,595.00	.....
Heart.	1 623	h 8,640.84	8,640.84	.....	.....	3,891.20	.....
Falling arch, posterior.	4 134	1,038.01	259.50	.....	.....	2,374.28	.....
General crushing.	1 1	384	i 4,447.71	4,447.71	4,447.71	1,946.88	.....
Nose (disfigurement).	1 1	50	22.22	22.22	.....	43.29	.....
Ear.	1 5	83	j 669.12	669.12	.....	192.00	.....
Paralysis.	5 83	k 2,643.76	528.75	.....	.....	2,585.60	3
Loss of use of thumb and first finger of both hands.	1 325	l 3,578.89	3,578.89	.....	.....	1,008.00	.....
Ribs fractured, lung punctured, hip dislocated, shoulder, lips, and toe injured.	1 180	384.48	384.48	.....	.....	900.00	.....
Ununited fracture of neck of right femur with displacement and 1-inch shortening; fracture of lower end of right radius with loss of function of hand.	1 1	707	m 9,708.70	9,708.70	.....	4,185.44	.....
Multiple injuries.	1 12	343	n 22,548.16	1,879.01	5,993.21	15,630.21	.....
All other.	5 353	o 7,050.25	1,410.05	.....	.....	12,704.56	.....
Grand total.	273 1,277	.....	1,116,599.19	.....	.....	1,082,887.21	17 87

SPECIAL CASES.

Amputation of forearm and loss of use of other arm and hand.	1 559	p \$11,399.87	\$11,399.87	.....	.....	\$3,348.00	.....
Compound fracture of humerus; third degree burns of left cheek and upper and lower eyelids with destruction of lids; enucleation of left eye; ununited fracture of arm.	1 133	286.68	286.68	.....	.....	590.52	.....
Enucleation of left eye and fracture of left femur with one inch shortening of leg.	1 449	q 6,304.46	6,304.46	.....	.....	3,740.17	.....
Total.	3	.....	17,991.01	.....	.....	7,878.69	.....

a One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,181.83.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$532.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,222.31; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,305.57.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$687.34; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,667.39; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,486.38; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,355.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 42 per cent disability, \$5,324.57.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$366.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,133.82; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,071.78.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 60 per cent disability, \$4,448.45.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,568.35.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,417.32.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 60 per cent disability, \$7,299.73.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$549.57.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,764.81.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,976.63.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 75 per cent disability, \$8,165.81.

n One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,549.93; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$3,051.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,834.64.

o One case lump-sum settlement, 21 per cent disability, \$2,840.85.

p One case lump-sum settlement, 70 per cent disability, \$10,181.87.

q One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,350.99.

NATURE OF INJURY, WITH RESULTING DISABILITY.

Table 9 shows the nature of injury classified by the character of resulting disability and the member affected. The average duration is shown of all cases affecting a specified member, and the average duration and average amount of award is shown for compensated cases. Distinction is made of cases in which infection occurred, the duration and award being shown.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

BRUISES, CONTUSIONS, AND ABRASIONS.

[The small figures at the left in certain columns show number of cases of infection.]

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical pay-ments.	
	No.	Average days' dura-tion.	No.	Average days' dura-tion.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with in-fec-tion.	No. Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.								
Eye.....	7 80	30 11	27 17		\$712.49	\$26.39	\$41.78	29 \$729.22
Eyes.....	1 1	6 6	1 6		5.11	5.11		1 9.00
Ear, external.....	5 4	4 4						2 67.25
Jaw, upper.....	1 2	2 2						1 8.00
Jaw, lower.....	1 17	1 17			12.78	12.78		
Scalp.....	1 43	59 10	15 15		317.92	21.19	76.80	17 366.26
Head, general.....	50 22	18 52	18 52		1,871.30	103.96		24 666.43
Forehead.....	21 4	5 6	5 6		34.00	6.80		7 114.65
Eyelids.....	3 3	3 3						
Nose.....	1 10	7 6	3 7		21.54	7.18	8.89	4 39.50
Cheek.....	6 6	6 6						2 10.05
Lips, chin, and mouth	8 4	1 9	1 9		10.00	10.00		4 105.00
Face, n. o. c.....	2 20	10 8	9 11		124.33	13.81		11 227.90
Neck.....	6 8	2 7	2 7		17.53	8.77		3 14.71
Two or more parts of face and neck, one not clearly major injury.....	2 10							1 111.36
Head, neck, and face, n. o. c.....	4 7	2 9	2 9		25.77	12.89		2 74.60
Neck and face, n. o. c.....	1 16	1 16	1 16		16.00	16.00		1 16.00
Sternum.....	1 50							1 51.00
Thorax, lateral.....	1 100	35 26	50 45		4,369.33	87.39	50.84	43 641.98
Thorax, external.....	5 17	3 23	3 23		116.18	38.73		3 28.00
Thorax, anterior.....	91 15	45 23	45 23		1,504.92	33.44		41 729.62
Thorax, posterior, upper.....	2 17	25 12	4 22		62.99	15.75		11 372.20
Thorax, posterior, lumbar.....	162 25	81 42	81 42		6,336.67	78.23		67 1,821.40
Abdomen, external.....	2 44	127 22	18 44		1,448.62	80.48	195.62	21 594.07
Abdominal viscera.....	3 16	3 16	3 16		78.20	26.07		1 77.00
Groin.....	1 23	219 34	11 61		1,304.44	118.59	422.00	13 267.40
Sacrum or coccyx.....	19 26	8 46	8 46		661.05	82.63		9 1,649.01
Pelvic region.....	3 33	2 44	2 44		144.86	72.43		1 37.00
Pelvis, n. o. c.....	2 17	2 17	2 17		48.72	24.36		1 16.00
Anus, rectum, or perineum.....	1 5	17 17	3 22		61.06	20.35	8.89	4 61.81
External generative organs.....	1 3							1 14
Penis.....	1 10	1 10	1 10		12.20	12.20		1 14
Testicles.....	33 40	20 56	20 56		2,238.72	111.94		17 1,353.13
Scrotum.....	1 4	95 32	2 52		195.57	97.79	184.46	2 53.50
Producing hernia, inguinal.....	12 83	10 90	10 90		1,639.02	163.90		9 1,142.59
Producing hernia, other.....	2 2	423 2	423 2		1,243.47	621.74		2 60.00
Buttocks.....	8 24	4 39	4 39		219.27	54.82	103.34	5 126.25
Sacro iliac joint.....	6 25	3 42	3 42		255.67	85.22		3 58.00
Urethra.....	2 19	2 19	2 19		59.23	29.62		
Breasts.....	2 21							2 247.83

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

BRUISES, CONTUSIONS, AND ABRASIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—CON.								
Clavicle.....	1	28	1	28	\$48.89	\$48.89		
Shoulder.....	130	27	59	49	5,356.74	90.79	\$25.82	52 \$1,266.08
Arm, upper.....	15	14	6	24	244.32	40.72	34.48	5 88.51
Forearm.....	66	14	31	21	867.45	27.98	12.16	19 840.21
Wrist.....	59	25	27	47	2,078.98	77.00	16.49	28 752.52
Arm, general.....	15	10	6	18	107.99	18.00	29.87	5 52.54
Elbow.....	102	15	43	28	2,103.24	48.91	35.39	38 564.69
Arm, not specified.....	9	17	6	23	219.48	36.58	84.72	3 24.75
Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	3	6						
Arm and leg.....	16	10	5	18	134.35	26.87		5 136.00
Hand, n. o. c.....	101	13	44	21	1,453.15	33.03	23.22	40 1,067.55
Palm.....	44	17	18	28	809.85	44.99	24.93	21 589.99
Back of.....	58	16	31	24	1,171.92	37.80	40.58	24 775.78
Hands.....	6	15	4	22	65.89	16.47	25.45	2 132.00
Carpal, one.....	1	21	1	21	32.00	32.00	32.00	
Thumb, n. o. c.....	85	12	32	21	988.42	30.89	31.90	32 499.80
Thumb, distal phalanx.....	22	11	10	19	193.61	19.36	17.79	16 284.00
Thumb, proximal phalanx.....	3	6						1 7.00
Index finger, n. o. c.....	67	15	27	24	928.50	34.39	21.77	29 412.90
Index finger, distal phalanx.....	37	16	17	23	589.35	34.67	65.26	21 974.35
Index finger, middle phalanx.....	2	7	1	8	15.33	15.33		
Index finger, proximal phalanx.....	4	8	2	10	28.89	14.45	9.63	2 65.00
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	64	13	27	21	831.24	30.79	16.64	15 402.08
Middle finger, distal phalanx.....	40	14	19	20	620.12	32.64	16.19	16 283.41
Middle finger, middle phalanx.....	7	12	2	14	29.89	14.95	4.56	4 147.25
Middle finger, proximal phalanx.....	2	67	2	67	243.99	122.00	122.00	1 15.00
Ring finger, n. o. c.....	52	12	24	17	584.73	24.36	26.92	17 339.14
Ring finger, distal phalanx.....	16	11	6	23	195.89	32.65	31.11	8 95.50
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....	5	66	1	277	609.68	609.68		3 84.83
Ring finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	14						
Little finger, n. o. c.....	40	13	13	23	459.23	35.33	22.05	16 286.63
Little finger, distal phalanx.....	20	7	10	12	119.14	11.91	7.11	10 111.25
Little finger, middle phalanx.....	2	11	1	15	25.56	25.56		
Little finger, proximal phalanx.....	2	2						1 8.00
Thumb and one finger.....	5	25	2	45	159.69	79.85		2 48.50
Thumb and two or more fingers.....	3	32	1	75	142.93	142.93		1 5.00
Two fingers.....	47	12	27	18	641.88	23.77	20.95	18 331.00
Three fingers.....	15	14	6	20	166.01	27.67	25.33	6 93.50
Four fingers.....	6	6	3	19	70.72	23.57		1 24.00
Finger, not specified.....	1	16						1 2.00
Hip.....	84	19	44	29	1,953.20	44.39		34 1,110.99
Thigh.....	103	41	41	27	1,823.83	44.48	50.93	49 887.41
Knee.....	296	24	137	43	10,181.33	74.32	39.25	102 3,946.85
Leg.....	326	23	162	39	10,844.87	66.94	124.01	145 4,369.90
Ankle.....	86	11	37	18	963.03	26.03	25.68	33 390.66
Foot, not specified.....	24	17	110	26	4,399.32	39.99	41.56	88 2,003.87
Sole of foot.....	2	6	1	10	11.52	11.52		
Top of foot.....	132	16	73	21	2,181.57	29.85	17.79	62 715.11
Feet.....	3	9	2	13	36.67	18.34		
Heel.....	41	24	31	22	1,961.04	89.14	8.75	11 650.42
Great toe, n. o. c.....	246	9	83	16	1,899.80	22.89	27.10	79 1,179.85

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

BRUISES, CONTUSIONS, AND ABRASIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.			
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.		
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—contd.											
Great toe, one phalanx.....	4	10	3	13	\$47.37	\$15.79	.....	3	\$12.80		
Lesser toe, n. s.	43	7	8	15	145.27	18.16	\$5.69	12	98.21		
Lesser toe, one phalanx.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14.00		
Lesser toe, more than one phalanx.....	1	5	1	5	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....
Great toe and lesser toe or toes.....	42	13	16	26	647.18	40.45	38.81	20	235.39		
Two or more lesser toes.....	25	8	10	13	180.52	18.05	.....	10	98.74		
Multiple bruises.....	152	29	91	36	5,176.50	56.88	.....	61	2,063.90		
Total.....	363	3,786	1,715	.....	89,963.03	.....	.....	1,540	40,536.72		
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.											
Eye.....	2	4	793	476	4	476	3,777.65	944.41	1,552.13	4	1,338.12
Abdominal viscera.....	1	1	197	1	197	a 1,248.82	1,248.82	.....	.....	1	40.00
Shoulder, right.....	3	3	643	3	643	b 4,435.58	1,478.53	.....	.....	2	326.74
Arm, upper, right.....	1	1	1231	1,231	1	1,231	c 8,200.18	8,200.18	8,200.18	1	105.00
Forearm, left.....	1	1	1264	1,264	1	1,264	2,649.60	2,649.60	2,649.60	1	493.17
Arm, general, right.....	1	1	828	828	1	828	d 5,603.43	5,603.43	5,603.43	1	20.65
Arm, general, left.....	2	2	252	252	2	252	e 5,512.06	2,756.03	2,756.03	1	8.48
Hand, n. o. c., right.....	1	1	408	1	771	f 6,237.38	6,237.38	.....	.....	1	48.00
Hand, n. o. c., left.....	2	2	380	380	2	380	g 4,344.27	2,172.14	2,172.14	1	24.00
Palm, right.....	1	1	198	198	1	198	362.24	362.24	362.24	1	388.00
Thumb, n. o. c., right.....	2	2	56	56	2	56	222.49	111.25	111.25	2	85.50
Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	2	2	26	26	2	26	80.00	40.00	40.00	1	51.10
Thumb, proximal phalanx, left.....	1	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index finger, distal phalanx, right.....	3	3	11	2	17	28.89	14.45	.....	.....	2	62.50
Index finger, distal phalanx, left.....	1	3	21	22	2	22	28.18	14.09	11.11	3	93.00
Index finger, middle phalanx, right.....	1	1	29	1	29	h 548.29	548.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	2	2	113	113	2	113	i 1,060.59	530.30	530.30	1	448.15
Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	1	1	15	1	15	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	1	6.77
Middle finger, n. o. c., left.....	3	3	60	75	2	72	275.41	137.71	31.66	2	146.00
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	2	24	35	2	35	108.62	54.31	46.39	2	107.50
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1	1	46	1	46	44.45	44.45	.....	.....	1	160.00
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	1	1	77	77	1	77	65.36	65.36	65.36	.....	.....
Little finger, n. o. c., left.....	1	1	33	1	33	61.30	61.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little finger, middle phalanx, left.....	1	1	22	1	22	40.53	40.53	.....	.....	1	37.50

a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$862.36.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,338.22.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,582.57.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,496.83.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 41 per cent disability, \$4,992.11.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,884.15.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,193.47.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$504.47.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$619.23.

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TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

BRUISES, CONTUSIONS, AND ABRASIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—con.								
Two fingers, n. o. c., right.....	1	1 260 260	1	260	\$542.26	\$542.26	\$542.26	1 \$202.00
Two fingers, n. o. c., left.....	1	2 45 92	2	92	387.62	193.81	91.12	2 315.00
Three fingers, left.....	1	1 22	1	22	15.00	15.00	.....	1 10.17
Knee.....	1	4 396	4	396	a 9,285.40	2,321.35	.....	3 536.12
Leg.....	1	1 612 612	1	612	b 4,066.71	4,066.71	4,066.71	.....
Ankle.....	1	1 714 714	1	714	c 4,492.85	4,492.85	4,492.85	1 243.05
Foot, n. s.....	3	4 446 423	4	423	3,238.49	809.62	880.14	2 218.00
Top of foot.....	1	1 609	1	609	891.25	891.25	.....	.....
Great toe, n. o. c.....	2	2 106 106	2	106	344.47	172.24	172.24	1 7.27
Lesser toe, n. o. c.....	2	2 38 38	2	38	132.52	66.26	66.26	1 99.00
Lesser toe, one phalanx.....	1	1 223 223	1	223	413.39	413.39	413.39	.....
Great toe and lesser toe.....	1	1 73 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	35	64	57	.....	68,756.28	.....	.....	42 5,680.79

BURNS AND SCALDS.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.								
Eye.....	2	41 15 10	11	24	\$430.68	\$39.15	\$2.88	22 \$287.66
Eyes.....	1	22 120 16	11	27	536.59	48.78	253.35	9 243.09
Ear, inner.....	1	1 8	1	8	11.11	11.11	.....	1 8.00
Scalp.....	1	1 23	1	23	34.26	34.26	.....	.....
Forehead.....	5	5 6	2	9	22.22	11.11	.....	3 19.14
Eyelids.....	2	2 17	1	30	36.78	36.78	.....	2 22.68
Cheek.....	1	1 31	1	31	40.74	40.74	.....	1 8.00
Face, n. o. c.....	15	15 10	6	13	105.96	17.66	.....	8 167.90
Neck.....	1	1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1.00
Two or more parts of face and neck, one not clearly major injury.....	2	2 14	2	14	33.33	16.67	.....	2 40.00
Head, neck, and face, n. o. c.....	1	1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1.70
Neck and face, n. o. c.....	2	2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorax, anterior.....	2	2 13	1	14	20.50	20.50	.....	1 86.25
Thorax, posterior, upper.....	2	2 8	1	10	15.33	15.33	.....	.....
Thorax, posterior, lumbar.....	5	5 5	1	12	20.00	20.00	.....	4 31.20
Thorax, lateral.....	2	2 10	1	16	15.33	15.33	.....	1 14.00
Abdomen, external.....	1	2 33 24	2	24	73.01	36.51	51.55	1 8.00
Groin.....	1	1 54	1	54	79.70	79.70	.....	.....
External generative organs.....	1	1 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 195.00
Testicles.....	3	3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15.75
Scrotum.....	4	4 23	2	29	73.53	36.77	.....	4 33.42
Buttocks.....	1	2 10 85	2	85	355.87	177.94	13.07	1 15.60
Breast.....	1	1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arm, upper.....	1	1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forearm.....	1	18 64 14	9	19	253.93	28.21	83.34	8 119.12
Wrist.....	2	2 3	1	5	4.00	4.00	.....	2 13.50
Arm, general.....	1	3 19 42	1	90	189.20	189.20	.....	1 287.67
Arm, n. s.....	4	4 12	2	14	46.66	23.33	.....	1 2.00

a One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$715.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,176.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,542.73.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$2,991.05.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,930.55.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

BURNS AND SCALDS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—CON.									
Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	17	23	11	33	\$606.39	\$55.13	.....	2	\$83.25
Arm and leg.....	1	11	1	11	15.31	15.31	.....	.....	.....
Hand, n. o. c.....	4 35	32 18	17	29	733.92	43.17	\$51.64	8	360.40
Palm.....	1 9	92 15	1	92	155.56	155.56	155.56	4	47.01
Back of.....	8	16	3	29	157.42	52.47	.....	1	3.75
Hands.....	2 21	11 17	12	23	392.33	32.69	15.11	9	199.17
Thumb, n. o. c.....	2 3	10 8	1	13	10.93	10.93	5.47	.....	.....
Index finger, n. o. c.....	1 3	10 28	3	28	140.47	46.82	11.04	1	11.00
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	1 1	23 23	1	23	43.45	43.45	43.45	.....	.....
Middle finger, distal phalanx.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two fingers.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.00
Three fingers.....	3	12	1	20	26.67	26.67	.....	.....	.....
Four fingers.....	6	4	2	7	12.20	6.10	.....	.....	.....
Hip.....	2	22	2	22	64.82	32.41	.....	2	30.86
Thigh.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	61.00
Knee.....	1 5	20 30	3	48	243.68	81.23	36.27	3	41.76
Leg.....	2 16	21 19	8	25	342.94	42.87	35.87	6	290.77
One leg and one foot.....	1	77	1	77	94.72	94.72	.....	.....	.....
Ankle.....	1 7	34 15	6	17	133.93	22.32	60.00	2	52.00
Foot, n. s.....	2 15	28 25	11	29	582.81	52.98	52.80	6	380.50
Sole of foot.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Top of foot.....	1 14	7 11	7	16	177.84	25.41	.....	10	139.27
Feet.....	16	21	8	32	435.62	54.45	.....	5	214.89
Heel.....	4	16	3	19	75.86	25.29	.....	1	31.00
Great toe and lesser toe	1	7	1	7	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....
Two or more parts, one not clearly major injury to leg.....	1 2	18 22	2	22	56.43	28.22	22.40	2	93.00
Multiple burns.....	3 75	122 46	50	58	5,143.08	102.86	253.10	48	3,415.90
Dermatitis, other than hands.....	1	6	1	6	5.07	5.07	.....	1	9.00
Total.....	29 422	.....	216	.....	12,054.68	.....	.....	190	7,090.21
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.									
Eye.....	6	197	6	197	a17,782.07	2,963.68	.....	3	995.18
Hands.....	2	700	2	700	b13,389.75	6,694.88	.....	1	434.23
Index finger, n. o. c., left.....	1 1	89 89	1	89	c1,103.55	1,103.55	1,103.55	1	21.38
Index finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	64	1	64	106.67	106.67	.....	.....	.....
Multiple burns.....	1	284	1	284	519.57	519.57	.....	1	168.98
Total.....	1 11	.....	11	.....	32,901.61	.....	.....	6	1,619.77

CONCUSSIONS.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.									
Brain.....	32	37	17	56	\$1,750.14	\$102.95	.....	19	\$647.08

a One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,425.56; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,888.75; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,305.57; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,992.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,549.98.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,688.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,688.74.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,065.33.

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TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

CUTS AND LACERATIONS.

Member.	All cases.				Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.											
Eye.....	6	41	17	21	23	31	\$1,140.16	\$49.57	\$15.97	25	\$1,112.53
Eyes.....	1	1	4	4	1	4	1.84	1.84			
Ear, external.....	1	8	13	9	2	9	24.11	12.06	21.92	4	31.76
Tongue.....		1		3						1	17.00
Scalp.....	10	140	23	14	56	24	2,170.53	38.76	38.20	67	2,175.02
Head, general.....		4		9	2	11	30.01	15.01		1	12.00
Forehead.....	2	65	11	7	20	12	317.20	15.86	17.19	33	434.77
Eyelids.....	2	8	16	17	5	24	217.84	43.57	96.67	4	111.50
Nose.....	1	11	30	11	5	13	95.60	19.12		3	459.55
Cheek.....	1	10	7	8	7	10	70.98	10.14	3.73	4	37.08
Lips, chin, and mouth	1	28	27	11	7	23	227.43	32.49		11	349.50
Face, n. o. c.....		7		19	2	39	143.66	71.83		1	16.25
Neck.....	2			14	2	14	45.78	22.89		1	13.00
Two or more parts of face and neck, one not clearly major injury.....	1		12		1	12	20.00	20.00			
Neck and face, n. o. c.....	1		7		1	7	2.67	2.67		1	3.29
Thorax, anterior.....	3		31		1	54	33.33	33.33			
Thorax, posterior, upper.....	1			20							
Thorax, posterior, lumbar.....	1		12		1	12	17.55	17.55			
Thorax, lateral.....	1	2	14	16	2	16	56.67	28.34	23.33	2	104.80
Penis.....		1		9	1	9	12.78	12.78		1	50.00
Scrotum.....		6		29	5	31	244.24	48.85		2	49.50
Buttocks.....	2		14							2	39.90
Shoulder.....		1		16	1	16	28.49	28.49			
Arm, upper.....	3	11	28	17	4	28	187.51	46.88	47.37	3	123.95
Elbow.....	4	16	14	9	3	21	115.56	38.52	21.67	5	183.00
Forearm.....	10	55	41	18	25	28	1,072.65	42.91	60.43	16	481.00
Wrist.....	5	40	20	20	15	39	948.20	63.21	22.19	17	602.60
Arm, general.....		1		11	1	11	7.67	7.67			
Arm, not specified.....	3		15		2	13	33.51	16.76		1	10.00
Arm and leg.....	3		21		3	21	108.38	36.13		1	12.00
Hand, n. o. c.....	9	67	19	12	23	25	788.36	34.28	22.00	22	620.25
Palm.....	10	77	17	11	34	17	755.88	22.23	26.18	26	553.59
Back of.....	12	63	25	15	32	20	1,057.32	33.04	40.17	24	663.12
Hands.....		3		7	1	17	8.89	8.89		1	6.00
Thumb, n. o. c.....	10	76	35	16	25	32	1,312.87	52.51	55.73	25	846.03
Thumb, distal phalanx.....	7	36	33	22	19	34	1,007.98	53.05	48.70	16	455.71
Thumb, proximal phalanx.....	1	5	11	19	3	18	82.22	27.41	17.78	3	94.10
Index finger, n. o. c.....	15	100	24	14	44	22	1,449.18	32.94	28.20	33	694.72
Index finger, distal phalanx.....	3	29	55	23	15	38	984.22	65.61	100.00	12	188.30
Index finger, middle phalanx.....		4		30	3	14	63.20	21.07		1	5.00
Index finger, proximal phalanx.....		8		10	2	8	20.67	10.34		3	32.40
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	8	32	14	13	16	22	565.73	35.36	18.82	10	341.80
Middle finger, distal phalanx.....	2	28	32	17	11	30	575.59	52.33	21.29	11	224.00
Middle finger, middle phalanx.....	1	4	29	18	3	22	125.90	41.97	55.56	2	307.72
Middle finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	5	14	7	2	12	30.93	15.47	19.73	2	30.00
Ring finger, n. o. c.....	10	29	16	12	13	17	321.14	24.70	14.06	11	154.20
Ring finger, distal phalanx.....	2	18	38	17	9	28	354.74	39.42	38.89	4	30.34
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....	1	1	9	9	1	9	12.00	12.00	12.00	1	30.40
Ring finger, proximal phalanx.....		2		2						1	12.00
Little finger, n. o. c.....	8	24	33	36	16	51	1,484.01	92.75	60.45	7	281.80

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

CUTS AND LACERATIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.			Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.		
	No.	Average days' duration.		No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—CON.										
Little finger, distal phalanx.....	1	6	38 16	3	17	\$83.75	\$27.92	\$75.56	3	\$22.65
Little finger, middle phalanx.....	1	3	15 7						1	3.70
Little finger, proximal phalanx.....		2	2						1	21.00
Thumb and one finger.....	1	14	132 20	5	36	243.71	48.74	196.27	4	199.70
Thumb and two or more fingers.....	1	8	28 20	6	25	261.08	43.51	51.11	3	58.32
Two fingers.....	5	66	20 18	39	24	1,371.01	35.15	20.40	24	798.74
Three fingers.....		8	18 5	17		132.21	26.44		3	7.50
Four fingers.....		4	16 1	7		10.24	10.24			
Finger, n. s.....		5	8 2	14		28.12	14.06		1	2.50
Hip.....		2	26 1	49		98.08	98.08		2	40.00
Thigh.....	4	33	23 13	17	21	524.69	30.86	35.47	21	500.12
Knee.....	11	44	47 24	30	32	1,696.96	56.57	92.91	25	999.41
Leg.....	25	131	22 18	56	29	2,797.48	49.96	31.28	72	2,971.76
Ankle.....	3	11	57 25	6	38	358.67	59.78	86.56	5	271.50
Foot, n. s.....	3	22	16 16	16	17	344.32	21.52	14.07	15	407.46
Sole of foot.....	1	9	16 16	3	35	184.97	61.66	23.40	4	52.00
Top of foot.....	6	30	28 20	26	26	716.75	35.84	41.18	14	418.88
Heel.....	2	5	66 39	4	37	281.56	70.39	136.85	4	111.20
Great toe.....	2	15	9 12	8	12	124.43	15.55	6.96	8	107.79
Lesser toe, n. s.....	3	10	20 14	8	16	145.24	18.16	26.29	7	116.38
Great toe and lesser toe.....	1	1	46 46	1	46	26.40	26.40	26.40		
Two or more lesser toes.....		4	12	2	14	26.98	13.49		1	74.60
Multiple cuts and lacerations.....		13	28	9	37	582.20	64.69		9	752.92
Total.....	218	1,531		712		28,414.03			648	19,889.61
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.										
Eye.....	2	20	115 158	20	158	a 48,462.31	2,423.12	3,900.84	10	2,093.90
Abdomen—producing hernia.....	1	1	1388 1,388	1	1,388	b 7,198.57	7,198.57	7,198.57	1	304.97
Forearm, right.....	1	1	643 643	1	643	c 3,487.81	3,487.81		1	18.00
Forearm, left.....	1	1	74 74	1	74	170.59	170.59			
Wrist, left.....	1	1	358 358	1	358	573.83	573.83	573.83	1	1,219.15
Hand, right.....	1	1	88 88	1	88	d 2,104.30	2,104.30		1	1.50
Palm, right.....	1	1	1081 1,081	1	1,081	e 6,121.41	6,121.41	6,121.41	1	57.50
Palm, left.....	1	1	308 308	1	308	f 2,374.52	2,374.52	2,374.52	1	474.52
Thumb, left.....	1	1	102 102	1	102	206.68	206.68	206.68		
Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	1	3	69 64	3	64	343.47	114.49	119.46	2	37.88
Thumb, proximal phalanx, right.....	1		14						1	83.00
Thumb, proximal phalanx, left.....	1		76	1	76	g 924.35	924.35		1	73.28

a One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$627.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,737.39; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,518.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,579.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,381.97; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,418.17; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,823.79; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,353.12; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,386.63; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,123.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,611.13.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$2,448.99.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,908.22.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.07.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,700.73.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$760.68.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

CUTS AND LACERATIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.				Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.		No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—con.										
Index finger, n. o. c., right.....	2	3	107 124	3	124	<i>a</i> \$1,970.89	\$656.96	\$151.12	2	\$80.00
Index finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	2	14 8	1	14	2.22	2.22	2.22	1	268.00
Index finger, distal phalanx, left.....		1	24	1	24	46.01	46.01	.....	.....	.....
Index finger, middle phalanx, right.....		1	54	1	54	89.60	89.60	.....	.....	.....
Index finger, middle phalanx, left.....	2	3	62 46	3	46	258.36	86.12	118.47	3	257.80
Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1	2	78 53	2	53	186.04	93.02	128.26	1	16.00
Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.....		1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle finger, n. o. c., right.....	1	1	76 76	1	76	79.99	79.99	79.99	.....	.....
Middle finger, n. o. c., left.....	1	2	82 56	2	56	161.41	80.71	15.56	1	12.00
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	3	48 29	3	29	116.28	38.76	73.34	2	200.15
Middle finger, distal phalanx, left.....	1	2	25 15	1	25	6.67	6.67	6.67	1	55.30
Middle finger, middle phalanx, right.....	2	3	70 60	3	60	274.13	91.38	100.40	.....	.....
Middle finger, middle phalanx, left.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	2	2	79 79	2	79	242.82	121.41	121.41	1	215.00
Ring finger, n. o. c., left.....	1	2	162 94	1	162	<i>b</i> 1,649.47	1,649.47	1,649.47	1	10.00
Ring finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	2	89 64	2	64	174.44	87.22	110.00	2	59.00
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1	1	126 126	1	126	<i>c</i> 2,627.52	2,627.52	2,627.52	1	57.25
Little finger, n. o. c., right.....	1	2	74 83	2	83	<i>d</i> 963.29	481.65	146.67	1	10.00
Little finger, n. o. c., left.....	2	3	100 76	3	76	309.44	103.15	128.05	1	170.00
Little finger, distal phalanx, left.....		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.80
Little finger, middle phalanx, right.....		1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28.00
Little finger, middle phalanx, left.....		1	29	1	29	30.07	30.07	.....	.....	.....
Little finger, proximal phalanx, left.....		2	14	2	14	<i>e</i> 407.73	203.87	.....	1	110.60
Thumb and one finger, right.....		1	272	1	272	<i>f</i> 1,766.48	1,766.48	.....	.....	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers, right.....		1	74	1	74	136.00	136.00	.....	1	71.53
Thumb and two or more fingers, left.....	1	1	94 94	1	94	188.90	188.90	188.90	1	75.00
Two fingers, right.....	1	1	145 145	1	145	313.35	313.35	313.35	.....	.....
Two fingers, left.....	2	3	212 192	3	192	<i>g</i> 4,261.62	1,420.54	1,969.70	3	255.20
Three fingers, right.....		3	299 3	3	299	<i>h</i> 5,169.07	1,723.02	.....	1	1.34
Three fingers, left.....		1	29 1	29	29	30.33	30.33	.....	.....	.....
Knee.....	2	2	694 694	2	694	<i>i</i> 6,649.09	3,324.55	3,324.55	2	7.50

^a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,254.30.^b One case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,306.53.^c One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,344.20.^d One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$715.96.^e One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$359.06.^f One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,230.48.^g One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,147.08.^h One case lump-sum settlement, 11 per cent disability, \$1,221.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62.ⁱ One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,419.99; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$2,555.04.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

CUTS AND LACERATIONS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—CON.								
Sole of foot.....	1	228	1	228	\$465.60	\$465.60	.....	1 \$98.66
Lesser toe, more than one phalanx.....	1	907	1	907	1,862.40	1,862.40	.....	1 1,132.43
Total.....	84 90	.....	82	.....	102,407.06	.....	.....	51 7,556.26

DISLOCATIONS.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.								
Coccyx.....	1	13	1	13	\$12.00	\$12.00	.....	1 \$12.60
Sacro iliac joint.....	1	1					.....
Clavicle.....	8	32	5	37	237.15	47.43	.....	6 236.20
Shoulder.....	49	67	37	84	5,904.44	159.58	.....	32 2,025.07
Elbow.....	5	38	2	54	161.01	80.51	.....	4 338.24
Wrist.....	10	15	6	18	143.32	23.89	.....	4 74.50
Hand, n. o. c.....	1	16	1	16	26.67	26.67	.....	1 10.00
Carpal, one.....	1	21	1	21	21.46	21.46	.....
Metacarpal, one.....	1	68	1	68	101.94	101.94	.....
Metacarpal, more than one.....	1	12					.....
Thumb, n. o. c.....	1	15	1	15	24.52	24.52	.....
Thumb, proximal phalanx.....	1	4					.....	1 9.00
Index finger, n. o. c.....	1	44					.....
Index finger, distal phalanx.....	1	27	1	27	40.88	40.88	.....	1 29.00
Index finger, middle phalanx.....	2	34	1	64	131.80	131.80	.....	1 141.25
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	1	27					.....	1 60.00
Middle finger, distal phalanx.....	1	14	1	14	6.67	6.67	.....	1 4.00
Ring finger, n. o. c.....	1	19					.....	1 7.00
Ring finger, distal phalanx.....	1	4					.....	1 21.00
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....	1	15	1	15	26.67	26.67	.....	1 16.00
Ring finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	34	1	34	66.13	66.13	.....	1 28.00
Three fingers.....	1	21	1	21	38.34	38.34	.....	1 20.50
Hip joint.....	5	41	2	45	150.71	75.36	.....	3 271.85
Patella.....	6	16	3	21	71.11	23.70	.....	2 81.60
Knee.....	22	70	17	85	2,561.24	150.66	.....	13 760.25
Ankle.....	2	50	2	50	177.78	88.89	.....	2 102.00
Tarsals.....	3	35	3	35	193.23	64.41	.....	1 18.00
Metatarsals.....	4	13	2	24	68.06	34.03	.....	3 75.40
Great toe, n. o. c.....	2	15	1	22	40.89	40.89	.....	1 23.00
Total.....	135	.....	91	.....	10,206.02	.....	.....	83 4,364.46
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.								
Shoulder, left.....	3	147	3	147	a 1,622.47	540.82	.....	1 444.26
Elbow, right.....	1	333	1	333	b 4,637.92	4,637.92	.....	1 78.22
Wrist, right.....	1	491	1	491	c 2,390.56	2,390.56	.....	1 7.33
Little finger, middle phalanx, left.....	1						.....
Knee.....	1	287	1	287	571.16	571.16	.....	1 191.04
Total.....	7	.....	6	.....	9,222.11	.....	.....	4 720.85

a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$835.48.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,918.44.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,306.15.

96 UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

FRACTURES.									
Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical pay-ments.		
	No.	Average days' dura-tion.	No.	Average days' dura-tion.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with in-fec-tion.	No.	Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.									
Malar.....	1	1						1	\$55.00
Jaw, upper.....	2	24	1	32	\$56.40	\$56.40		2	150.00
Jaw, lower.....	3	56	2	61	212.89	106.45		2	97.40
Teeth.....	17	5	3	13	8.94	2.98		12	707.00
Skull.....	30	164	25	195	9,875.87	395.03		20	4,558.46
Nose.....	12	11	4	10	46.36	11.59		7	259.45
Vertebrae, n. o. c.....	1	121	1	121	179.98	179.98			
Vertebrae, cervical.....	1	65	1	65	133.34	133.34			
Vertebrae, dorsal.....	3	267	2	365	1,617.70	808.85		3	2,122.43
Vertebrae, lumbar.....	10	142	10	142	2,777.14	277.71		8	759.98
Sternum.....	3	81	3	81	505.74	168.58		1	163.10
Ribs.....	159	31	107	37	6,559.35	61.30		90	3,961.19
Sacrum or coccyx.....	4	83	2	163	617.81	308.91		4	524.50
Pelvis, n. o. c.....	14	176	12	200	4,857.93	404.83		13	3,216.72
Scapula.....	14	47	11	46	863.34	78.49		11	545.18
Clavicle.....	39	67	31	74	3,684.74	118.86		24	1,903.49
Shoulder.....	10	68	9	72	1,154.88	128.32		5	344.47
Humerus, shaft.....	17	88	13	101	2,415.10	185.78		12	1,832.55
Humerus, involving elbow.....	6	56	4	81	390.46	97.62		5	728.35
Radius, involving elbow.....	10	48	7	54	707.30	101.04		7	915.79
Ulna, involving elbow.....	16	39	10	50	818.64	81.86		5	363.35
Radius and ulna, involving elbow.....	1	134	1	134	229.33	229.33			
Radius, n. o. c.....	41	48	34	54	3,253.18	95.68		23	876.18
Ulna, n. o. c.....	12	102	11	109	2,380.27	216.39		8	645.61
Radius and ulna, n. o. c.....	15	86	12	105	2,647.63	220.64		13	1,691.42
Radius, involving wrist.....	75	42	59	48	4,883.33	82.77		53	1,804.02
Ulna, involving wrist.....	7	75	7	75	973.11	139.02		4	363.45
Radius and ulna, involving wrist.....	94	44	75	50	6,412.54	85.90		69	2,905.51
Styloid process.....	11	40	7	55	545.77	77.97		5	238.10
Carpal, one.....	20	23	8	35	441.48	55.19		10	282.22
Metacarpal, one.....	64	43	47	55	4,751.60	101.10		29	1,097.58
Metacarpal, more than one.....	7	69	6	76	497.18	82.86		5	227.43
Thumb, n. o. c.....	10	30	6	44	421.52	70.25		5	115.00
Thumb, distal phalanx.....	15	31	10	39	630.69	63.07		8	195.50
Thumb proximal phalanx.....	8	25	3	51	214.01	71.34		4	370.20
Index finger, n. o. c.....	4	32	2	26	69.05	34.53		2	56.13
Index finger, distal phalanx.....	17	36	15	39	907.31	60.49		6	50.35
Index finger, middle phalanx.....	4	23	1	41	46.50	46.50		3	62.00
Index finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	5	16	28	190.64	95.32	\$24.45	5	280.37
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	1	5	17	25	222.45	74.15	19.20	3	83.64
Middle finger, distal phalanx.....	2	16	53	32	733.56	56.43	87.81	6	130.18
Middle finger, middle phalanx.....	1	7	68	40	450.90	112.73	142.23	3	176.93
Ring finger, n. o. c.....	1	6	31	19	162.11	40.53	64.45	2	23.00
Ring finger, distal phalanx.....	1	24	39	25	838.85	59.92	68.00	13	229.12
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....	3	15	1	28	50.67	50.67		3	39.25
Ring finger, proximal phalanx.....	3	28	2	23	68.34	34.17		1	10.00
Little finger, n. o. c.....	5	36	3	52	293.26	97.75		2	20.50
Little finger, distal phalanx.....	6	24	3	38	123.29	41.10		1	20.00
Little finger, middle phalanx.....	3	12	3	46	138.56	69.28		1	2.80

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

FRACTURES—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—con.								
Little finger, proximal phalanx.....	8	28	5	36	\$353.73	\$70.75	.....	4 \$230.00
Thumb and one finger.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two fingers.....	10	51	8	54	826.99	103.37	.....	4 107.36
Three fingers.....	1	193	1	193	415.83	415.83	.....	.....
Hip joint.....	8	147	6	163	1,733.35	288.89	.....	5 696.08
Femur.....	14	156	14	156	4,102.07	293.01	\$437.82	6 2,164.66
Patella.....	8	103	7	111	1,480.79	211.54	.....	4 1,279.89
Tibia, n. o. c.....	25	147	25	147	7,110.36	284.41	297.00	15 3,296.75
Tibia, involving knee.....	8	86	8	86	1,306.08	163.26	.....	4 167.42
Tibia, involving ankle.....	8	90	7	100	1,021.00	145.86	.....	7 468.39
Fibula, n. o. c.....	35	104	33	107	6,199.80	187.87	.....	18 949.59
Fibula, involving knee.....	4	103	4	103	781.84	195.46	.....	2 424.20
Fibula, involving ankle.....	34	79	30	87	4,691.67	156.39	.....	22 1,353.80
Tibia and fibula, n. o. c.....	2	366	236	39	248	19,481.36	728.10	34 10,530.69
Tibia and fibula, involving knee.....	1	64	1	64	22.22	22.22	.....	1 241.30
Tibia and fibula involving ankle.....	35	111	27	130	6,703.09	248.26	.....	22 2,161.86
Tarsals.....	26	64	17	82	2,710.55	159.44	.....	14 876.14
Oscalcis.....	18	159	16	168	4,911.82	306.99	.....	13 1,237.12
Metatarsals.....	2	37	59	77	65	9,067.13	117.75	45 3,113.90
Great toe, n. o. c.....	33	34	29	37	1,722.02	59.38	.....	14 296.44
Great toe, one phalanx.....	2	95	41	31	73	35	4,079.78	55.89 73.87 40 930.57
Great toe, more than one phalanx.....	3	72	3	72	408.56	136.19	.....	1 8.23
Lesser toe, n. s.....	12	28	7	35	341.99	48.86	.....	7 403.50
Lesser toe, one phalanx.....	25	27	15	35	856.11	57.07	.....	9 87.99
Great toe and lesser toe or toes.....	1	6	101	57	3	89	425.12	141.71 150.94 5 568.70
Two or more lesser toes.....	10	40	9	43	668.04	74.23	.....	6 179.42
Malleolus.....	20	60	16	66	2,044.97	127.81	.....	14 994.49
Total.....	18	1,445	.....	1,093	.....	153,557.31	.....	835 67,973.39
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.								
Skull.....	2	36	2	36	a 1,321.61	660.81	.....	1 589.00
Vertebrae, cervical.....	1	549	1	549	b 1,977.96	1,977.96	.....	1 703.40
Vertebrae, dorsal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vertebrae, lumbar.....	2	136	2	136	c 1,908.49	954.25	.....	1 331.00
Pelvis, n. o. c.....	3	187	3	187	d 7,742.94	2,580.98	.....	3 229.45
Clavicle, right.....	1	466	1	466	e 4,328.91	4,328.91	.....	1 15.00
Clavicle, left.....	1	44	1	44	86.23	86.23	.....	.....
Shoulder, right.....	1	98	1	98	f 1,189.74	1,189.74	.....	1 581.16
Shoulder, left.....	1	545	1	545	g 2,820.03	2,820.03	.....	.....
Humerus, right.....	1	129	2	129	479.67	239.84	340.44	2 614.68
Humerus, left.....	1	579	1	579	894.19	894.19	.....	.....
Elbow, right.....	1	121	1	121	h 3,029.94	3,029.94	.....	1 100.53
Radius, involving elbow, right.....	3	109	3	109	i 3,185.95	1,061.98	.....	1 8.00
Ulna, involving elbow, right.....	1	178	1	178	j 2,167.61	2,167.61	2,167.61	.....

a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,133.82.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$883.79.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 3 per cent disability, \$448.49; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,238.51.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,344.37.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,617.04.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,815.02.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$496.11; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,984.42.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$1,778.49.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

FRACTURES—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—con.								
Radius and ulna, involving elbow, right.	1	1,731	1	1,731	\$10,029.41	\$10,029.41		1 \$456.86
Radius and ulna, left.	2 ¹⁸⁸	163	2	163	\$11,604.17	\$5,802.09	\$5,581.07	1 10.00
Radius, involving wrist, right.	2	140	1	264	c 1,055.48	1,055.48		2 237.07
Ulna and radius, involving wrist, right.	3	291	3	291	d 3,759.94	1,253.31		2 269.50
Metacarpal, more than one, right.	1	11						1 255.00
Metacarpal, more than one, left.	3	186	3	186	e 4,779.12	1,593.04		2 20.85
Thumb, distal phalanx, left.	1	44	1	44	80.00	80.00		
Index finger, right.	3	115	3	115	f 1,752.70	584.23		
Index finger, middle phalanx, right.	1	158	1	158	187.90	187.90	187.90	
Index finger, middle phalanx, left.	1	17	1	17	30.67	30.67	30.67	1 153.00
Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.	2	104	2	104	g 744.27	372.14		1 115.30
Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.	1	125	1	125	257.83	257.83		1 118.85
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right.	3	222	3	170	h 1,627.50	542.50	414.60	1 89.00
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left.	1	103	1	103	196.81	196.81		
Ring finger, middle phalanx, right.	2	33	2	33	127.46	63.73		2 71.40
Little finger, distal phalanx, right.	2	30	1	37	75.56	75.56		1 83.83
Little finger, proximal phalanx, left.	1	44	1	44	59.73	59.73		
Femur, neck of.	1	267	1	267	577.83	577.83		1 650.97
Femur.	2	630	17	526	i 43,801.42	2,576.55	917.56	12 5,396.97
Patella.	1	544	8	212	j 13,175.00	1,646.88	4,647.88	4 607.67
Tibia, involving ankle.	1	158	1	158	344.51	344.51		1 72.20
Fibula.	1	480	1	480	1,058.34	1,058.34		1 162.74
Tibia and fibula.	3	676	20	717	k 49,813.89	2,490.69	3,566.36	18 7,179.37
Tibia and fibula, involving ankle.	1	165	9	330	l 16,549.68	1,838.85	73.67	8 1,475.15
Tarsals.	2	855	2	855	m 9,292.84	4,646.42		2 675.96

a One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$6,268.25.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,727.65; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,157.70.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$475.33.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,908.22.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,381.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,222.31.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 7½ per cent disability, \$1,055.63.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 7 per cent disability, \$469.33.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$676.39.

i One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$991.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,959.21; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,661.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,183.65; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$2,436.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$1,426.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,325.10; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,969.97.

j One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,475.51; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,155.50; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,353.07; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,223.15; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$3,466.49.

k One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$915.25; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,216.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,411.87; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,365.66; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,999.11; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,228.99; one case lump-sum settlement, 45 per cent disability, \$6,389.96; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,576.23.

l One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,471.48; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,057.37; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,787.44.

m One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,222.31; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,305.57.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.
FRACTURES—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—con.								
Oscalcis.....	4	594	4	594	<i>a</i> \$14,432.13	\$3,608.03	.....	4 \$2,999.81
Metatarsals.....	1 6	50 277	5	322	<i>b</i> 3,835.18	767.04	.....	5 1,421.17
Great toe, n. o. c.....	1 1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 24.75
Great toe, one phalanx.....	1 1	188 138	1	138	165.60	165.60	\$165.60	1 52.00
Great toe, more than one phalanx.....	1 1	105 105	1	105	<i>c</i> 847.35	847.35	847.35	.....
Lesser toe, n. s.....	2 2	183	2	183	746.72	373.36	.....	2 364.06
Lesser toe, more than one phalanx.....	1 1	51 51	1	51	106.45	106.45	106.45	.....
Great toe and lesser toe or toes.....	2 2	524 524	2	524	2,207.83	1,103.92	1,103.92	1 123.67
Two or more lesser toes.....	2 3	269 246	3	246	<i>d</i> 3,655.13	1,218.38	1,613.11	.....
Malleolus.....	1 1	177	1	177	362.24	362.24	.....	1 48.94
Ununited fracture of neck of right femur, with displacement and three-fourths inch shortening; fracture of lower end of right radius with loss of function of hand.....	1 1	707	1	707	<i>e</i> 9,708.70	9,708.70	.....	1 519.10
Total.....	23 135	.....	127	.....	238,182.66	.....	.....	91 26,827.41

AMPUTATIONS (TRAUMATIC).

PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.								
Hand, right.....	1	175	1	175	<i>f</i> 5,366.60	5,366.60	.....	.....
Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	4	42	3	51	291.63	97.21	.....	2 85.18
Thumb, distal phalanx, left.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 43.00
Index finger, n. o. c., right.....	1	22	1	22	24.45	24.45	.....	.....
Index finger, distal phalanx, right.....	4	48	3	62	162.09	54.03	.....	1 3.00
Index finger, distal phalanx, left.....	4	29	4	29	180.00	45.00	.....	2 57.00
Index finger, middle phalanx, left.....	1 1	111 111	1	111	126.67	126.67	126.67	.....
Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	2	137	2	137	597.58	298.79	.....	2 8.15
Middle finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1 8	110 31	6	38	368.24	61.37	164.00	5 136.58
Middle finger, distal phalanx, left.....	7	25	4	34	200.22	50.05	.....	3 89.53
Middle finger, middle phalanx, left.....	1	8	1	8	12.78	12.78	.....	.....
Middle finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1 1	56 56	1	56	82.50	82.50	82.50	1 74.00
Ring finger, distal phalanx, right.....	2 6	58 38	6	38	349.82	58.30	89.38	2 29.27
Ring finger, distal phalanx, left.....	5	15	5	15	119.87	23.97	.....	.....
Ring finger, middle phalanx, left.....	2	17	1	33	51.11	51.11	.....	.....
Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1	31	1	31	<i>g</i> 720.15	720.15	.....	.....

a One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$687.34; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,258.17; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$4,355.10.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$366.85.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 8 per cent disability, \$625.12.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,228.15.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 75 per cent disability, \$8,165.81.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$4,961.05.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$668.87.

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TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

AMPUTATIONS (TRAUMATIC)—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No. Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES—con.								
Little finger, n. o. c., left.....	1	31	1	31	\$48.11	\$48.11	.....	1 \$68.00
Little finger, distal phalanx, right.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little finger, distal phalanx, left.....	5	22	4	27	184.26	46.07	.....	3 28.92
Little finger, middle phalanx, right.....	1	45	1	45	74.40	74.40	.....	1 15.00
Little finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	1	46	1	46	774.84	774.84	.....	.....
Thumb and one finger, right.....	1 2	146 87	2	87	b 2,804.96	1,402.48	\$2,753.84	.....
Thumb and one finger, left.....	1	78	1	78	164.46	164.46	.....	1 97.10
Thumb and two or more fingers, right.....	1 1	53 53	1	53	c 5,072.19	5,072.19	5,072.19	.....
Thumb and two or more fingers, left.....	4	101	4	101	d 9,528.61	2,382.15	.....	3 22.36
Two fingers, right.....	6 17	112 6	6 112	6 112	e 9,275.30	1,545.88	26.00	2 67.00
Two fingers, left.....	5	84	4	99	f 4,065.17	1,016.29	.....	2 219.13
Three fingers, left.....	2	124	2	124	g 5,571.02	2,785.51	.....	2 152.18
Four fingers, right.....	2	108	2	108	h 4,164.54	2,082.27	.....	.....
Lesser toe, n. o. c.....	1	62	1	62	126.66	126.66	.....	1 206.50
Lesser toe, one phalanx.....	3	29	2	38	87.00	43.50	.....	2 69.00
Lesser toes.....	1	155	1	155	240.00	240.00	.....	1 189.50
Total.....	8 86	.....	73	.....	50,835.23	.....	.....	38 1,660.40

PUNCTURES.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.											
Eye.....	1	21	10	11	9	12	120.85	13.43	.....	15	571.08
Ear, external.....		2		10	1	16	28.12	28.12	.....	1	10.00
Forehead.....		1		4	1	4	1.33	1.33	.....	
Eyelids.....		2		4					.....	
Cheek.....		2		10	1	13	18.90	18.90	.....		68.50
Face, n. o. c.....		1		24					.....	1	66.90
Neck.....	1	3	18	20	1	18	23.04	23.04	23.04	2	155.40
Thorax, anterior.....	2	8	53	35	5	32	195.75	39.15	22.22	4	662.00
Thorax, posterior, lumbar.....	1	4	6	20	3	23	74.45	24.82	6.00	3	715.34
Thoracic organs, in- ternal.....		1		52	1	52	53.33	53.33	.....	1	147.50
Abdomen, external.....		3		29	2	28	105.33	52.67	.....	3	449.00
Groin.....		1		33	1	33	2.22	2.22	.....	1	25.00
Shoulder.....	1	3	207	73	2	106	372.80	186.40	370.61	2	98.65
Arm, upper.....		4		6	1	14	24.11	24.11	.....	3	87.24
Elbow.....	3	4	19	15	3	19	96.54	32.18	32.18	2	112.50
Forearm.....	8	13	13	11	6	18	151.44	25.24	15.46	8	271.83
Wrist.....	5	19	10	8	7	12	88.92	12.70	3.80	6	183.20
Arm, n. s.....		2		1					.....	1	62.00
Hand, n. o. c.....	8	22	13	10	9	16	196.93	21.88	15.20	12	115.60
Palm.....	19	48	16	12	21	20	626.89	29.85	21.36	25	481.72
Back of.....	8	20	13	10	8	15	190.27	23.78	14.63	8	37.75

a One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$683.63.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,544.29.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,969.97.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,306.68; one case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$4,390.06.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,504.08; one case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,689.01; one case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$2,006.62; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$2,789.10.

f One case lump-sum settlement, 12 per cent disability, \$1,436.23; one case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,670.96.

g One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$5,090.94.

h One case lump-sum settlement, 35 per cent disability, \$3,728.67.

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.
PUNCTURES—continued.

Member.	All cases.				Compensated cases.				Awards for medical payments.		
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.		
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—CON.											
Thumb, n. o. c.	12	26	32	17	8	37	\$526.38	\$65.80	\$42.59	12	\$225.24
Thumb, distal phalanx.	1	2	5	8	1	5	4.44	4.44	4.44	1	9.00
Thumb, proximal phalanx.		2		5	1	7	6.67	6.67		1	22.50
Index finger, n. o. c.	13	26	19	12	10	21	306.27	30.63	22.30	10	290.15
Index finger, distal phalanx.	8	9	28	13	3	25	115.24	38.41	36.19	4	223.40
Index finger, middle phalanx.	1	2	9	6						1	9.00
Index finger, proximal phalanx.	1	1	21	21						1	33.00
Middle finger, n. o. c.	11	17	20	17	8	25	332.16	41.52	23.21	6	499.50
Middle finger, distal phalanx.	4	10	9	6	4	7	19.84	4.96	4.61	3	20.00
Middle finger, middle phalanx.	2	3	6	6	1	5	4.80	4.80	2.40	1	95.50
Middle finger, proximal phalanx.	1	1	9	9	1	9	10.22	10.22	10.22		
Ring finger, n. o. c.	7	15	12	8	5	8	52.53	10.51	4.02	4	49.30
Ring finger, distal phalanx.	5	6	31	26	3	33	185.92	61.97	36.87	4	112.50
Little finger, n. o. c.	3	7	11	15	4	15	93.12	23.28	15.31	2	29.00
Little finger, distal phalanx.	2	2	16	16	1	12	20.00	20.00	10.00	1	20.00
Little finger, proximal phalanx.		1		3						1	11.00
Finger, n. s.	1	1		10							
Hip.	1	4	14	19	2	35	136.81	68.41	16.80	2	8.00
Thigh.	2	11	21	101	6	167	2,091.48	348.58	7.78	7	761.10
Knee.	5	13	30	16	8	22	305.91	38.24	54.15	8	427.24
Leg.	4	20	21	12	7	20	229.12	32.73	36.22	11	593.21
Foot, n. s.	4	9	19	17	4	29	197.41	49.35	22.13	4	387.26
Sole of foot.	26	211	22	9	90	14	1,768.79	19.65	30.13	93	1,536.61
Top of foot.	1	1	5	5	1	5	2.79	2.79	2.79		
Heel.		2		5						1	1.75
Great toe, n. o. c.		5		7	2	11	33.33	16.67		3	44.00
Lesser toe, n. o. c.		1		2							
Multiple punctures.	1	3	48	33	1	48	60.00	60.00	60.00	3	446.05
Total.	167	595			253		8,874.45			283	10,175.52
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.											
Eye.	2	10	79	130	7	177	a 17,618.33	2,516.90	1,266.31	6	566.11
Forearm, left.	1	1	15	15	1	15	4.44	4.44	4.44		
Hand, n. o. c., right.	1	1	86	86						1	621.25
Hand, n. o. c., left.	1	1	109	109	1	109	b 1,576.09	1,576.09	1,576.09		
Palm, right.		1		68	1	68	108.89	108.89			
Thumb, left.	1	1	126	125	1	125	203.36	203.36	203.36		
Thumb, distal phalanx, right.	1	1	31	31	1	31	57.78	57.78	57.78	1	3.04
Index finger, n. o. c., right.	2	2	45	45	1	71	134.00	134.00	67.00	1	2.91
Index finger, distal phalanx, right.	3	3	48	48	1	68	88.40	88.40	29.47	2	111.00
Index finger, middle phalanx, left.	1	1	122	122	1	122	217.62	217.62	217.62		
Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.	2	2	275	275	2	275	c 2,747.06	1,373.53	1,373.53	1	212.00
Middle finger, middle phalanx, right.	1	1	132	132	1	132	246.68	246.68	246.68		
Two fingers, right.	1	1	129	129	1	129	d 3,475.28	3,475.28	3,475.28		
Total.	17	26			19		26,477.93			12	1,516.31

a One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,256.19; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,608.78; one case lump-sum settlement, 30 per cent disability, \$4,052.85; one case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,088.58.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 20 per cent disability, \$1,387.39.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,792.59.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,265.36.

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TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.		
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.	
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.										
Neck.....	14	34	7	62	\$905.02	\$129.29	.....	7	\$471.25
Thorax, external, general.....	3	17	2	24	87.33	43.67	.....	2	16.00
Thorax, anterior.....	17	20	7	41	502.81	71.83	.....	10	176.50
Thorax, posterior, upper.....	9	23	5	38	349.67	69.93	.....	4	55.86
Thorax, posterior, lumbar.....	618	25	292	44	23,630.10	80.93	.....	256	5,491.02
Thorax, lateral.....	60	16	20	35	1,109.36	55.47	.....	17	197.04
Thoracic organs, internal.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdomen, external.....	41	21	17	42	1,272.53	74.85	.....	20	878.61
Abdominal viscera.....	1 7	10	5	83	479.48	95.90	\$226.13	4	625.50	
Groin.....	1 79	14	28	26	1,161.16	41.47	163.20	26	1,749.62	
Sacrum or coccyx region.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4.50
Pelvic region.....	1	6	1	6	2.56	2.56	.....	1	7.50
Anus, rectum, or perineum.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Producing hernia, umbilical.....	3	122	3	122	752.36	250.79	.....	1	527.50
Producing hernia, inguinal.....	1 511	88	62	429	52,131.40	121.52	180.32	324	42,944.92	
Producing hernia, post-operative.....	3	71	2	82	206.04	103.02	.....	2	181.75
Producing hernia, other.....	20	56	16	67	2,079.15	129.95	.....	13	1,415.32
Sacro iliac joint.....	118	57	63	99	12,142.97	192.75	.....	63	2,728.73
Urethra.....	1 2	55	2	55	203.47	101.74	126.67	2	331.00	
Shoulder.....	112	27	45	51	4,255.13	94.56	.....	40	751.09
Arm, upper.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24.00
Elbow.....	35	23	19	37	1,216.37	64.02	.....	21	626.67
Fore arm.....	18	24	9	39	578.17	64.24	.....	7	124.15
Wrist.....	2 287	22	102	23	3,782.04	37.08	35.79	137	2,165.25	
Arm, general.....	1 9	82	5	139	1,317.51	263.50	79.23	4	258.50	
Arm, n. s.....	5	8	2	8	9.22	4.61	.....	1	2.00
Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	2	18	1	31	48.88	48.88	.....	1	48.50
Arm and leg.....	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	73.88
Hand, n. o. c.....	24	8	6	19	212.23	35.37	.....	11	102.75
Thumb, n. o. c.....	36	13	10	32	478.42	47.84	.....	.....	.....
Thumb, proximal phalanx.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index finger, n. o. c.....	1	54	1	54	111.12	111.12	.....	.....	.....
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	1	8	1	8	6.13	6.13	.....	.....	.....
Ring finger, n. o. c.....	3	5	1	9	13.33	13.33	.....	1	6.00
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....	1	8	1	8	8.89	8.89	.....	1	15.00
Ring finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little finger, n. o. c.....	1	4	1	4	2.22	2.22	.....	1	19.00
Little finger, proximal phalanx.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7.00
Two fingers.....	1	18	1	18	33.34	33.34	.....	.....	.....
Hip.....	30	23	15	36	847.74	56.52	.....	12	601.20
Thigh.....	26	16	11	30	542.05	49.28	.....	10	149.10
Knee.....	1 216	895	32	118	50	10,796.66	91.50	1,982.30	105	3,938.72
Leg.....	67	27	29	46	2,075.63	71.57	.....	26	2,511.73
Ankle.....	2 522	68	18	246	30	11,776.86	47.87	116.68	219	4,121.90
Foot, n. s.....	68	22	27	46	2,140.41	79.27	.....	31	1,121.37
Sole of foot.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T p of foot.....	8	34	2	125	419.28	209.64	.....	4	34.05
Feet.....	3	36	3	36	179.50	59.83	.....	1	37.00
Heel.....	6	36	2	104	480.58	240.29	.....	4	139.24
Great toe, n. o. c.....	5	7	1	5	4.44	4.44	.....	1	7.50
Two or more lesser toes.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Multiple sprains and strains.....	5	31	3	40	151.43	50.48	.....	3	297.38
Total.....	103,015	.....	1,561	.....	138,502.99	.....	.....	1,405	74,985.60

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

SPRAINS AND STRAINS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.									
Eye	1	16	1	16	\$12.78	\$12.78	.....	1	\$112.61
Thorax, posterior, lumbar	1	2	80	98	a 1,702.95	851.48	\$173.36	2	301.55
Producing hernia, inguinal	2	328	2	328	b 6,166.46	3,083.23	.....	1	2.56
Sacro iliac joint	3	443	3	443	c 11,244.95	3,748.32	.....	3	245.06
Arm, upper, right	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrist, right	1	380	1	380	538.70	538.70	.....	1	3.00
Knee	3	605	3	605	d 5,493.06	1,831.02	.....	3	741.90
Leg	1	57	1	57	e 1,367.27	1,367.27	.....	1	147.20
Ankle	1	1,117	1	1,117	2,344.70	2,344.70	.....	.....	.....
Foot, n. s.	1	57	1	57	120.01	120.01	.....	1	4.00
Total	1	16	.....	15	.....	28,990.88	.....	13	1,557.88

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES.											
Eye.....	1	2	16	10	1	16	\$24.52	\$24.52	\$24.52	2	\$37.50
Foreign body in eye.....	22	222	23	10	60	26	2,665.07	44.42	28.84	94	1,492.66
Eyes.....		2		7							
Ear, inner.....	1	4	18	14	2	14	38.66	19.33	29.77	2	37.08
Ear, external.....		1		2						1	5.50
Nose.....		3		4	1	9	12.80	12.80		3	23.80
Cheek.....		1		10							
Lips, chin, and mouth.....	1	1	14	14							
Face, n. o. c.....	1	1	49	49							
Abdominal viscera.....	1	5	73	98	4	121	993.38	248.35	153.34	3	1,584.34
Forearm.....	1	2	4	5							
Wrist.....		1		2							
Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	1	2	4	9	1	14	25.00	25.00		1	19.15
Hand, n. o. c.....	2	2	35	35	2	35	46.11	23.06	23.06		
Hand and foot.....		1		8						1	54.00
Middle finger, n. o. c.....	1	1	20	20	1	20	30.67	30.67	30.67		
Ring finger, middle phalanx.....		1		9						1	2.00
Three fingers.....		1		1							
Leg.....	1	1	68	68	1	68	112.21	112.21	112.21	1	50.00
Foot, n. s.....		1		2							
Feet.....		2		91	1	180	286.67	286.67			
Great toe, n. o. c.....	1	3	13	32	1	50	97.78	97.78		2	167.48
Great toe and lesser toe.....		1		24	1	24	11.11	11.11			
Asphyxiation.....	14			6	4	9	34.32	8.58		6	85.18
Upper respiratory tract.....	25		34		15	54	1,454.19	96.95		17	239.50
Caisson disease.....	1		22							1	15.00
Lungs.....	17		264	9	492		8,950.35	994.48		8	1,463.77
Eyes.....	136		13	49	26		2,049.58	41.83		99	1,088.34
Dermatitis, all other.....	26		22	18	27		838.92	46.61		15	369.41
Dermatitis, hands.....	2	11	10	60	8	79	1,199.79	149.97	5.56	2	30.00
Diphtheria.....		1		34	1	34	64.45	64.45			
Falling arch.....		4		99	3	132	826.61	275.54		4	113.75
Heat prostration.....	15		32	5	71		660.24	132.05		9	221.82
Hydrocele.....	1		7								

a One case lump-sum settlement, 15 per cent disability, \$1,305.29.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,834.54; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,155.91.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$2,663.33; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,777.49.

d One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$532.67; one case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,111.58.

e One case lump-sum settlement, 10 per cent disability, \$1,367.27.

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TABLE 9.—NATURE OF INJURY WITH RESULTING DISABILITY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

Member.	All cases.		Compensated cases.					Awards for medical payments.	
	No.	Average days' duration.	No.	Average days' duration.	Award.	Average award.	Average award in cases with infection.	No.	Amount.
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITIES—con.									
Lead poison.....	6	207	5	236	\$2,331.76	\$496.35	.....	4	\$508.25
Multiple injuries.....	3 ⁴⁸	143	3	116	626.05	208.68	\$95.56	3	255.81
Testicles.....	4	35	4	35	266.79	66.70	.....	1	129.75
Poison.....	13	20	9	27	464.06	51.56	25.34	8	177.60
Poison, from eating or drinking.....	11	5	9	5	32.17	3.57	.....	2	59.90
Shock.....	15	48	3	216	1,405.46	468.49	.....	4	50.00
Typhoid fever.....	2	94	1	139	193.34	193.34	.....	2	611.00
Vaccination.....	5 ⁸⁴	21	2	47	160.13	80.07	150.53	1	14.00
All other.....	36	173	28	212	10,905.99	389.50	.....	26	4,842.13
Total.....	40	608	253	.....	36,969.95	.....	.....	324	13,819.72
Grand total.....	881	11,569	5,911	.....	480,292.60	.....	.....	5,327	239,482.31
PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITIES.									
Foreign body in eye.....	1	8 ⁹⁸	7	170	a 14,534.19	2,076.31	188.72	3	396.50
Leg.....	1	245	1	245	511.14	511.14	.....	1	913.50
Fallen arch, posterior.....	1	60	1	60	104.46	104.46	.....	1	5.00
Ears.....	1	50	1	50	b 669.12	669.12	.....	1	189.65
Enucleation of left eye, and fracture of left femur, with 1-inch shortening of leg.....	1	449	1	449	c 6,304.46	6,304.46	.....	1	76.38
Compound, ununited fracture of humerus; 3d-degree burns of left cheek and upper and lower eyelids with destruction of lids, and enucleation of eye.....	1	133	1	133	286.68	286.68	.....	1	26.50
All other.....	2	524	1	1,048	2,284.83	2,284.83	.....	1	70.75
Total.....	1	15	13	.....	24,694.88	.....	.....	9	1,678.28
Grand total.....	120	450	403	.....	582,468.64	.....	.....	266	48,817.95

a One case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,180.36; one case lump-sum settlement, 25 per cent disability, \$3,055.31; one case lump-sum settlement, 50 per cent disability, \$5,882.70.

b One case lump-sum settlement, 5 per cent disability, \$549.57.

c One case lump-sum settlement, 40 per cent disability, \$5,350.99.

Table 10 is a summary of the facts shown in detail in Table 9. It shows cases by nature of injury, giving separately the award in all cases and in cases in which infection occurred. Separation is made according to whether the disability was temporary or permanent as in Table 9.

TABLE 10.—SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS, BY NATURE OF INJURY IN NONFATAL CASES, SHOWING THE RESULTS IN CASES WITH INFECTION, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Nature of injury.	All cases.		Cases in which infection occurred.				
	Num-ber.	Award.	Num-ber.	Award.	Per cent of cases, by nature of injury.	Per cent of all cases.	Per cent of awards for infections to total awards.
Bruises:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	3,786	\$89,963.03	363	\$16,384.26	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	64	68,756.28	35	44,049.03	.....	.....	.....
Total bruises.....	3,850	158,719.31	398	60,433.29	10.34	3.31	38.08
Burns and scalds:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	422	12,054.68	29	1,920.12	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	11	32,901.61	1	1,103.55	.....	.....	.....
Total burns and scalds.....	433	44,956.29	30	3,023.67	6.93	.25	6.73
Concussions:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	32	1,750.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total concussions.....	32	1,750.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuts and lacerations:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	1,531	28,414.03	218	8,638.07	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	90	102,407.06	34	41,565.46	.....	.....	.....
Total cuts and lacerations.....	1,621	130,821.09	252	50,203.53	15.55	2.10	38.38
Amputations (traumatic).....	86	50,835.23	8	8,403.96	9.30	.07	16.53
Dislocations:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	135	10,206.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	7	9,222.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total dislocations.....	142	19,428.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	1,445	153,557.31	18	3,368.42	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	135	238,182.66	23	32,946.07	.....	.....	.....
Total fractures.....	1,580	391,739.97	41	36,314.49	2.59	.34	9.27
Punctures:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	595	8,874.45	167	4,191.59	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	26	26,477.93	17	11,283.33	.....	.....	.....
Total punctures.....	621	35,352.38	184	15,474.92	29.63	1.53	43.77
Sprains and strains:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	3,015	138,502.99	16	4,144.67	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	16	28,990.88	1	173.36	.....	.....	.....
Total sprains and strains.....	3,031	167,493.87	17	4,318.03	.56	.14	2.58
Miscellaneous:							
Temporary total disabilities.....	608	36,969.95	40	1,338.98	.....	.....	.....
Permanent partial disabilities.....	15	24,694.88	1	188.72	.....	.....	.....
Total miscellaneous.....	623	61,664.83	41	1,527.70	6.58	.34	2.48
Grand total.....	12,019	1,062,761.24	971	179,699.59	.....	8.08	16.91

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITIES.

There is no specific provision in the Federal compensation act for awards for permanent total disabilities. The manner of payment is the same as for any other disability; that is, payment while disability continues according to loss of earning capacity, with the same maximum and minimum monthly award. Under many of the State workmen's compensation laws compensation is continued for

life for permanent total disability cases, while only temporary limited benefits are given for permanent partial disability cases.

A careful examination was made of all the cases which have continued for a long time, and when the medical evidence, as well as other facts warranted, the cases have been classified in this group. In some instances there can be no difference of opinion as to the existence of permanent total disability, but in other cases a conclusion of probable permanent total disability is reached with some hesitation and must be reviewed at frequent intervals.

In the fourth annual report of the commission it was shown that the number of apparently permanent total disabilities from September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1919, was 48, or at a rate of 198 cases per 100,000, and the fifth annual report showed that in 1920 there had been classified as such 33 more cases, making a total of 81, or at a rate of 123 per 100,000. The sixth annual report showed that during the year 1921, 89 cases were added to this classification, showing a total of 170 permanent total disabilities, or at a rate of 216 per 100,000. In the year 1922, there were 51 cases classed as permanent total disabilities, making a total of 221, and thus bringing the rate to 242 per 100,000.

These figures will be misleading if it is not explained that these 221 cases now classed as permanent total disabilities are the result of injuries which have occurred since September 7, 1916, the date of the coming into operation of the present act. Some of these cases are such as would be promptly classed as permanent total disabilities under most of the State workmen's compensation acts, namely, loss of sight of both eyes, amputation of both legs, amputation of both arms, or loss of use of any two of these members. The majority of these cases, however, are not of this clearly defined character but cases in which as the result of a serious accident, and after all reasonable medical and hospital treatment has been given it still appears that because of his injury there is no probability that the disabled employee will ever be able to return to any wage-earning employment. There are, of course, other cases now being compensated by the commission for what appears to be only temporary total disability, which will in the end prove to be incurable, and which will therefore later be classed as permanent total disabilities.

While this permanent total disability rate may seem to be high, a comparison with the experience under other and older workmen's compensation acts will show that this impression is erroneous. A comparison with the number of deaths under the Federal compensation act shows approximately 10.6 permanent total disabilities to every 100 deaths. The statistics of other compensation acts show the ratio of permanent total disabilities to deaths—for Austria, 28.5; Germany, 14.7; Russia, 12.8; France, 8.4; and Italy, 7.5. For

the State of Washington for 1913 to 1920, inclusive, the ratio was 5.6 permanent total disabilities to 100 deaths, and for the State of Pennsylvania for the four-year period 1916 to 1919, 11 permanent total disabilities per 100 deaths.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY.

Table 11 shows the distribution according to duration or according to the character of permanent disability of the 91,176 cases which have been closed since the beginning of the Federal compensation act, September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1922. The cumulative experience for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth annual reports is given in the first columns of this table, for comparison with the experience on cases closed in 1922.

Up to the end of December, 1921, the number of fatal cases per 100,000 was 2,629, while for the year 1922 this number was 2,275, giving the cumulative experience to the end of December, 1922, of 2,581 per 100,000. The dismemberments which showed on the report to the end of December, 1921, to be 1,990 per 100,000 was increased by 198, giving the cumulative experience of 1,938 per 100,000 cases. The permanent partial disabilities other than dismemberments which showed an experience of 1,305 cases per 100,000 was increased by 252, making the cumulative experience 1,405 per 100,000. The permanent total disabilities which showed an experience of 216 cases per 100,000 was increased by 51, making the cumulative experience 242 per 100,000.

A very small variation is shown in the temporary disabilities as a whole, there being a slight reduction from 93,860 per 100,000 cases, covering a period from September 7, 1916, to December 31, 1921. In 1922 the experience was 93,669 per 100,000 cases, producing a cumulative experience for the entire period of 93,834 per 100,000 cases. In the temporary disabilities some of those of longer duration will naturally be closed in each succeeding period. Thus an annual retabulation of all closed cases from September 7, 1916, to the end of the calendar year of the report shows an increase in the number of injuries of over 3 months or 91 days. In the third annual report the percentage of temporary disabilities closed, having a duration of over 91 days, was 1.58 per cent, in the fourth annual report 3.15 per cent, in the fifth annual report 4.31 per cent, in the sixth annual report 4.05 per cent, and in this report (the experience of 6½ years) 5.24 per cent.

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TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY.

	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.		1922				Cumulative experience.	
	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Days' dura- tion.	Award.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.
Fatal cases.....	2, 072	2, 629	281			2, 275	2, 353	2, 581
Dismemberments.....	1, 569	1, 990	198	26, 788	\$171, 639. 75	1, 603	1, 767	1, 938
1. Eye.....	97		17	4, 223	46, 628. 80		114	
2. Eyes.....	1						1	
3. Ear, external.....	1						1	
4. Breast.....	2						2	
5. Testicle.....	1						1	
6. Arm, right.....	1		2	1, 422	8, 540. 62		3	
7. Arm, left.....	5		2	503	5, 512. 06		7	
8. Forearm, right.....	5						5	
9. Forearm, left.....	2		1	1, 264	2, 649. 60		3	
10. Hand, n. o. c., right.....	16		1	175	5, 366. 60		17	
11. Hand, n. o. c., left.....	7		2	815	6, 237. 38		9	
12. Metacarpal, one, left.....	1						1	
13. Thumb, n. o. c., right.....	2						2	
14. Thumb, n. o. c., left.....	2						2	
15. Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	55		10	501	915. 37		65	
16. Thumb, distal phalanx, left.....	57		2	47	77. 78		59	
17. Thumb, proximal pha- lanx, right.....	15						15	
18. Thumb, proximal pha- lanx, left.....	8		1	26			9	
19. Index finger, n. o. c., right.....	7		2	181	253. 36		9	
20. Index finger, n. o. c., left.....	6						6	
21. Index finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	109		8	328	282. 09		117	
22. Index finger, distal pha- lanx, left.....	92		7	176	243. 08		99	
23. Index finger, middle pha- lanx, right.....	29		3	241	825. 79		32	
24. Index finger, middle pha- lanx, left.....	18		3	248	365. 71		21	
25. Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	30		4	530	3, 436. 92		34	
26. Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	25		4	306	608. 58		29	
27. Middle finger, n. o. c., right.....	6		1	76	79. 99		7	
28. Middle finger, n. o. c., left.....	3						3	
29. Middle finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	112		13	787	1, 280. 41		125	
30. Middle finger, distal pha- lanx, left.....	97		8	182	200. 22		105	
31. Middle finger, middle phalanx, right.....	19		3	268	486. 70		22	
32. Middle finger, middle phalanx, left.....	19		2	8	12. 78		21	
33. Middle finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	10						10	
34. Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	10		3	213	325. 32		13	
35. Ring finger, n. o. c., right.....	2						2	
36. Ring finger, n. o. c., left.....	3		1	25			4	
37. Ring finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	57		7	318	459. 82		64	
38. Ring finger, distal pha- lanx, left.....	48		5	76	119. 87		53	
39. Ring finger, middle pha- lanx, right.....	5						5	
40. Ring finger, middle pha- lanx, left.....	8		2	33	51. 11		10	
41. Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	10		3	203	3, 392. 12		13	
42. Ring finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	10						10	
43. Little finger, n. o. c., right.....	5						5	
44. Little finger, n. o. c., left.....			3	179	196. 61		3	
45. Little finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	49		3	60	75. 56		52	

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY—Continued.

	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.		1922				Cumulative experience.	
	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Days' duration.	Award.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Number of cas s per 100,000.
Dismemberments—Continued.								
46. Little finger, distal phalanx, left.	44	.....	6	111	\$184.26	.....	50	.....
47. Little finger, middle phalanx, right.	21	.....	2	62	74.40	.....	23	.....
48. Little finger, middle phalanx, left.	12	.....	2	51	70.60	.....	14	.....
49. Little finger, proximal phalanx, right.	21	.....	1	46	774.84	.....	22	.....
50. Little finger, proximal phalanx, left.	11	.....	3	72	467.46	.....	14	.....
51. Thumb and one finger, right.	13	.....	2	173	2,804.96	.....	15	.....
52. Thumb and one finger, left.	6	.....	1	78	164.46	.....	7	.....
53. Thumb and two or more fingers, right.	9	.....	2	127	5,208.19	.....	11	.....
54. Thumb and two or more fingers, left.	9	.....	4	404	9,528.61	.....	13	.....
55. Two fingers, right.	90	.....	7	815	9,588.65	.....	97	.....
56. Two fingers, left.	54	.....	7	593	4,421.40	.....	61	.....
57. Three fingers, right.	29	.....	2	623	3,347.70	.....	31	.....
58. Three fingers, left.	11	.....	3	269	5,586.02	.....	14	.....
59. Four fingers, right.	9	.....	2	216	4,164.54	.....	11	.....
60. Four fingers, left.	9	.....				.....	9	.....
61. Thigh.	11	.....	1	211	435.86	.....	12	.....
62. Leg.	27	.....	4	4,089	23,043.74	.....	31	.....
63. Foot, n. o. c.	8	.....	2	1,126	2,214.29	.....	10	.....
64. Tarsals.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
65. Metatarsals.	6	.....	1	50		.....	7	.....
66. Great toe, n. o. c.	12	.....	3	230	344.47	.....	15	.....
67. Great toe, one phalanx.	7	.....	1	138	165.60	.....	8	.....
68. Great toe, more than one phalanx.	4	.....	1	105	847.35	.....	5	.....
69. Lesser toe, n. o. c.	22	.....	5	503	1,005.90	.....	27	.....
70. Lesser toe, one phalanx.	13	.....	4	310	500.39	.....	17	.....
71. Lesser toe, more than one phalanx.	6	.....	2	958	1,968.85	.....	8	.....
72. Great toe and lesser toe or toes.	19	.....	3	1,120	2,207.83	.....	22	.....
73. Two or more lesser toes.	18	.....	4	894	3,895.13	.....	22	.....
Permanent total disability.	170	216	51	.....	359,833.74	413	221	242
Permanent partial disability, other than dismemberments.	1,029	1,305	252	73,287	\$410,828.89	2,040	1,281	1,405
1. Brain.	4	.....				.....	4	.....
2. Eye.	191	.....	32	4,551	55,558.53	.....	223	.....
3. Eyes.	7	.....				.....	7	.....
4. Ear, inner.	8	.....				.....	8	.....
5. Ears, inner.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
6. Jaw.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
7. Skull.	6	.....	2	72	1,321.61	.....	8	.....
8. Head, general.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
9. Nose.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
10. Face, n. o. c.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
11. Neck.	2	.....				.....	2	.....
12. Two or more parts of face and neck, one not clearly major injury.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
13. Vertebrae, n. o. c.	3	.....				.....	3	.....
14. Vertebrae, cervical.	2	.....	1	549	1,977.96	.....	3	.....
15. Vertebrae, dorsal.		.....	1			.....	1	.....
16. Vertebrae, lumbar.	5	.....	2	272	1,908.49	.....	7	.....
17. Thorax, anterior.	1	.....				.....	1	.....
18. Thorax, posterior, lumbar.	17	.....	2	195	1,702.95	.....	19	.....
19. Abdominal viscera.	1	.....	1	197	1,248.82	.....	2	.....
20. Pelvic region.	2	.....				.....	2	.....
21. Pelvis, n. o. c.	5	.....	3	560	7,742.94	.....	8	.....
22. Sacro iliac joint.	5	.....	3	1,330	11,244.95	.....	8	.....
23. Anus, rectum, or perineum.	1	.....				.....	1	.....

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY—Continued.

	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.		1922				Cumulative experience.	
	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Days' dura- tion.	Award.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.
Permanent partial disability, other than dismemberments— Continued.								
24. Penis.....	1						1	
25. Testicles.....	4						4	
26. Hernia, inguinal.....	4		2	655	\$6,166.46		6	
27. Hernia, ventral.....	4		1	1,388	7,198.57		1	
28. Urethra.....	1						1	
29. Scapula.....	4						4	
30. Clavicle, right.....	8		1	466	4,328.91		9	
31. Clavicle, left.....			1	44	86.23		1	
32. Shoulder joint, right (dis- located).....	17		1	98	1,189.74		18	
33. Shoulder joint, left (dis- located).....	1		4	987	4,442.50		5	
34. Shoulder, general, right.....	10		3	1,930	4,435.58		13	
35. Shoulder, general, left.....	10						10	
36. Arm, right.....	12		3	894	5,742.66		15	
37. Arm, left.....	9		1	579	894.19		10	
38. Elbow, right.....	17		7	2,690	23,050.83		24	
39. Elbow, left.....	2						2	
40. Forearm, right.....	44		1	643	3,487.81		45	
41. Forearm, left.....	14		4	414	11,779.20		18	
42. Wrist, right.....	19		7	2,024	7,744.68		26	
43. Wrist, left.....	7		1	358	573.83		8	
44. Arms, or one arm and one hand.....	2						2	
45. Hand, n. o. c., right.....	12		3	174	2,104.30		15	
46. Hand, n. o. c., left.....	3		1	109	1,576.09		4	
47. Hand, back of, right.....	3						3	
48. Hand, back of, left.....	1						1	
49. Palm, right.....	7		4	1,908	10,574.57		11	
50. Palm, left.....	1		1	308	2,374.52		2	
51. Hands, n. o. c.....	2		2	1,400	13,389.75		4	
52. Metacarpal, one, right.....	5						5	
53. Metacarpal, one, left.....	2						2	
54. Metacarpal, more than one, right.....	1		1	11			2	
55. Metacarpal, more than one, left.....	2		3	558	4,779.12		5	
56. Thumb, n. o. c., right.....	17		1	198	362.24		18	
57. Thumb, n. o. c., left.....	18		2	227	410.04		20	
58. Thumb, distal phalanx, right.....	1						1	
59. Thumb, distal phalanx, left.....	4		2	56	82.22		6	
60. Thumb, proximal pha- lanx, right.....	3		1	14			4	
61. Thumb, proximal pha- lanx, left.....	4		1	76	924.35		5	
62. Index finger, n. o. c., right.....	34		7	647	3,628.68		41	
63. Index finger, n. o. c., left.....	9		1	89	1,103.55		10	
64. Index finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	8		5	123	106.18		13	
65. Index finger, distal pha- lanx, left.....	3		1	31	11.11		4	
66. Index finger, middle pha- lanx, right.....	2						2	
67. Index finger, middle pha- lanx, left.....	3		3	141	267.61		6	
68. Index finger, proximal phalanx, right.....	3		4	558	1,301.04		7	
69. Index finger, proximal phalanx, left.....	5		1	125	257.83		6	
70. Middle finger, n. o. c., right.....	15						15	
71. Middle finger, n. o. c., left.....	5		5	336	436.82		10	
72. Middle finger, distal pha- lanx, right.....	4		4	157	940.23		8	
73. Middle finger, distal phalanx, left.....	2		1	25	6.67		3	

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY—Continued.

	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.		1922				Cumulative experience.	
	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Days' duration.	Award.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.
Permanent partial disability, other than dismembersments— Continued.								
74. Middle finger, middle phalanx, right.	4	.....	1	44	\$34.11	.....	5	.....
75. Middle finger, middle phalanx, left.	2	.....					2	.....
76. Middle finger, proximal phalanx, right.	4	.....					4	.....
77. Middle finger, proximal phalanx, left.		.....	1	103	196.81	.....	1	.....
78. Ring finger, n. o. c., right.	5	.....					5	.....
79. Ring finger, n. o. c., left.	4	.....	1	162	1,649.47	.....	5	.....
80. Ring finger, distal pha- lanx, right.	2	.....	1	38	64.44	.....	3	.....
81. Ring finger, distal pha- lanx, left.	2	.....					2	.....
82. Ring finger, middle pha- lanx, right.	1	.....	2	65	127.46	.....	3	.....
83. Ring finger, proximal phalanx, right.	1	.....					1	.....
84. Ring finger, proximal phalanx, left.		.....	1	77	65.36	.....	1	.....
85. Little finger, n. o. c., right.	6	.....	2	165	963.29	.....	8	.....
86. Little finger, n. o. c., left.	5	.....	2	112	222.24	.....	7	.....
87. Little finger, distal pha- lanx, right.	4	.....					4	.....
88. Little finger, distal pha- lanx, left.	2	.....					2	.....
89. Little finger, middle pha- lanx, right.	2	.....					2	.....
90. Little finger, middle pha- lanx, left.	1	.....	1				2	.....
91. Little finger, proximal phalanx, right.	5	.....					5	.....
92. Little finger, proximal phalanx, left.	3	.....					3	.....
93. Thumb and one finger, right.	3	.....	1	272	1,766.48	.....	4	.....
94. Thumb and one finger, left.	2	.....					2	.....
95. Thumb and two or more fingers, right.	3	.....					3	.....
96. Thumb and two or more fingers, left.		.....	1	94	188.90	.....	1	.....
97. Two fingers, right.	13	.....	2	389	4,017.54	.....	15	.....
98. Two fingers, left.	3	.....	3	584	4,293.01	.....	6	.....
99. Three fingers, right.	3	.....	1	275	1,821.37	.....	4	.....
100. Three fingers, left.	2	.....	1	29	30.33	.....	3	.....
101. Four fingers, right.	1	.....					1	.....
102. Hip.	6	.....					6	.....
103. Hip joint.	15	.....	1	267	577.83	.....	16	.....
104. Femur.	31	.....	17	9,013	43,365.56	.....	48	.....
105. Thigh.	26	.....					26	.....
106. Patella.	6	.....	8	1,697	13,175.00	.....	14	.....
107. Knee.	25	.....	11	5,230	22,343.22	.....	36	.....
108. Leg.	83	.....	20	11,637	33,773.61	.....	103	.....
109. Ankle.	31	.....	11	4,803	23,387.23	.....	42	.....
110. Foot, n. o. c.	15	.....	3	622	1,144.21	.....	18	.....
111. Top of foot.	1	.....	1	609	891.25	.....	2	.....
112. Sole of foot.		.....	1	228	465.60	.....	1	.....
113. Tarsals.	5	.....	2	1,710	9,292.84	.....	7	.....
114. Os calcis.	12	.....	4	2,376	14,432.13	.....	16	.....
115. Metatarsals.	9	.....	5	1,611	3,835.18	.....	14	.....
116. Feet.	1	.....					1	.....
117. Heel.	1	.....					1	.....
118. Great toe, n. o. c.	5	.....					5	.....
119. Great toe, one phalanx.	3	.....					3	.....
120. Great toe, more than one phalanx.	1	.....					1	.....
121. Great toe and lesser toe.	1	.....					1	.....
122. Malleolus.	7	.....	1	177	362.24	.....	8	.....
123. Broken arch.	2					2
124. Falling arch, posterior.	3	1	60	104.46	4
125. General crushing.	1					1

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TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS, ACCORDING TO DURATION OF DISABILITY AND EXTENT OF PERMANENT DISABILITY—Continued.

	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.		1922				Cumulative experience.	
	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Days' duration.	Award.	Number of cases per 100,000.	Number of cases.	Number of cases per 100,000.
Permanent partial disability, other than dismemberments— Continued.								
126. Nose (disfigurement).....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
127. Paralysis.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
128. Loss of use of thumb and first finger of both hands	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
129. Ribs fractured; lung punctured, hip dislo- cated, other injuries to teeth, lips, and shoul- der.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
130. Ununited fracture of neck of right femur with dis- placement and 2-inch shortening; fracture of lower end of right radi- us with loss of function of hand.....	.....	.....	1	707	\$9,708.70	.....	1	.....
131. Multiple injuries.....	11	.....	1	284	519.57	.....	12	.....
132. Amputation of forearm and loss of use of other arm and hand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
133. Compound fracture of humerus, ununited; third degree burns of left cheek and upper and lower eyelids with de- struction of lids and enucleation of eye.....	.....	.....	1	133	286.68	.....	1	.....
134. Enucleation of left eye and fracture of left fe- mur with 1 inch shortening of leg.....	.....	.....	1	449	6,304.46	.....	1	.....
135. All other.....	6	.....	2	1,098	2,953.95	.....	8	.....
Temporary disability.....	73,985	93,860	11,569	324,032	\$480,292.60	93,669	85,554	93,834
1 to 3 days.....	12,986	.....	12,078	4,178	.....	16,825	15,064	16,522
4 to 7 days.....	16,038	.....	2,168	11,692	2,984.69	17,553	18,206	19,968
8 to 14 days.....	16,396	.....	2,372	25,425	18,131.12	19,205	18,768	20,584
15 to 21 days.....	8,948	.....	1,353	24,117	22,656.60	10,955	10,301	11,298
22 to 28 days.....	5,147	.....	770	19,037	21,575.35	6,234	5,917	6,490
29 to 35 days.....	3,715	.....	605	19,236	23,576.91	4,898	4,320	4,738
36 to 42 days.....	2,413	.....	426	16,595	22,031.18	3,449	2,839	3,114
43 to 49 days.....	1,831	.....	349	16,051	22,101.26	2,826	2,180	2,391
50 to 56 days.....	1,304	.....	232	12,328	17,372.83	1,878	1,536	1,685
57 to 63 days.....	1,022	.....	179	10,721	15,974.31	1,449	1,201	1,317
64 to 70 days.....	663	.....	159	10,625	16,891.74	1,287	822	902
71 to 77 days.....	532	.....	124	9,197	15,285.11	1,004	656	720
78 to 84 days.....	442	.....	81	6,537	11,438.17	656	523	574
85 to 91 days.....	372	.....	68	5,994	10,174.86	551	440	483
92 to 98 days.....	248	.....	73	6,912	12,199.39	591	321	352
99 to 105 days.....	226	.....	45	4,583	8,344.04	364	271	297
106 to 112 days.....	181	.....	40	4,345	7,086.63	324	221	242
113 to 119 days.....	143	.....	26	3,010	5,450.72	211	169	185
120 to 126 days.....	155	.....	38	4,656	8,351.51	308	193	212
127 to 133 days.....	118	.....	33	4,271	7,530.26	267	151	166
134 to 140 days.....	92	.....	38	5,181	9,294.11	308	130	143
141 to 147 days.....	85	.....	11	1,580	2,976.59	89	96	105
148 to 154 days.....	83	.....	14	2,115	3,655.28	113	97	106
155 to 161 days.....	58	.....	19	3,004	5,563.22	154	77	84
162 to 168 days.....	60	.....	20	3,316	5,998.46	162	80	88
169 to 175 days.....	44	.....	11	1,891	3,865.30	89	55	60
176 to 182 days.....	42	.....	13	2,334	4,435.00	105	55	60
183 to 365 days.....	503	.....	150	37,686	76,483.62	1,215	653	716
366 to 547 days.....	90	.....	38	16,945	35,797.13	308	128	140
548 to 730 days.....	30	.....	14	8,874	18,734.27	113	44	48
Over 730 days.....	18	.....	22	21,596	44,362.94	178	40	44
Grand total.....	78,825	.....	12,351	.....	.....	100,000	91,176	100,000

¹ Included in this total are 10 cases of claim not filed within the year which show no duration.

TABLE 12.—DURATION OF DISABILITY IN CASES OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY.

Period of disability.	Sept. 7, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1921.			1922				
	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number of cases.	Cumulative per cent.	Number of cases.	Duration.	Award.	Per cent of total number of cases.	Cumulative per cent.
1 to 3 days.....	12,986	17.55	17.55	2,078	4,178	.....	17.96	17.96
4 to 7 days.....	16,038	21.68	39.23	2,168	11,692	\$2,984.69	18.74	36.70
8 to 14 days.....	16,396	22.16	61.39	2,372	25,425	18,131.12	20.50	57.20
15 to 21 days.....	8,948	12.10	73.49	1,353	24,117	22,656.60	11.69	68.89
22 to 28 days.....	5,147	6.96	80.45	770	19,037	21,575.35	6.66	75.55
29 to 35 days.....	3,715	5.02	85.47	605	19,236	23,576.91	5.23	80.78
36 to 42 days.....	2,413	3.26	88.73	426	16,595	22,031.18	3.68	84.46
43 to 49 days.....	1,831	2.48	91.21	349	16,051	22,101.26	3.02	87.48
50 to 56 days.....	1,304	1.76	92.97	232	12,328	17,372.83	2.00	89.48
57 to 63 days.....	1,022	1.38	94.35	179	10,721	15,974.31	1.55	91.03
64 to 70 days.....	663	.90	95.25	159	10,625	16,861.74	1.37	92.40
71 to 77 days.....	532	.72	95.97	124	9,197	15,285.11	1.07	93.47
78 to 84 days.....	442	.60	96.57	81	6,537	11,438.17	.70	94.17
85 to 91 days.....	372	.50	97.07	68	5,994	10,174.86	.59	94.76
92 to 98 days.....	248	.34	97.41	73	6,912	12,199.39	.63	95.39
99 to 105 days.....	226	.31	97.72	45	4,583	8,344.04	.39	95.78
106 to 112 days.....	181	.24	97.96	40	4,345	7,086.63	.35	96.13
113 to 119 days.....	143	.19	98.15	26	3,010	5,450.72	.22	96.35
120 to 126 days.....	155	.21	98.36	38	4,656	8,351.51	.33	96.68
127 to 133 days.....	118	.16	98.52	33	4,271	7,530.26	.29	96.97
134 to 140 days.....	92	.12	98.64	38	5,181	9,294.11	.33	97.30
141 to 147 days.....	85	.11	98.75	11	1,580	2,976.59	.10	97.40
148 to 154 days.....	83	.11	98.86	14	2,115	3,655.28	.12	97.52
155 to 161 days.....	58	.08	98.94	19	3,004	5,563.22	.16	97.68
162 to 168 days.....	60	.08	99.02	20	3,316	5,998.46	.17	97.85
169 to 175 days.....	44	.06	99.08	11	1,891	3,865.30	.10	97.95
176 to 182 days.....	42	.06	99.14	13	2,334	4,435.00	.11	98.06
183 to 365 days.....	503	.68	99.82	150	37,686	76,483.62	1.30	99.36
366 to 547 days.....	90	.12	99.94	38	16,945	35,797.13	.33	99.69
548 to 730 days.....	30	.04	99.98	14	8,874	18,734.27	.12	99.81
Over 730 days.....	18	.02	100.00	22	21,596	44,362.94	.19	100.00
Total.....	73,985	100.00	.....	11,569	324,032	480,292.60	100.00	.....

COMPARISON OF WAGE LOSS AND COMPENSATION PAID.

The Federal compensation act grants compensation in the event of disability on the basis of two-thirds of the loss of wages after a waiting period of three days. The maximum rate at which compensation can be paid is, however, \$66.67 per month. At the time of the enactment of the law, in 1916, a large percentage of Government employees were receiving less than the maximum base rate of \$100 per month, and the maximum compensation rate of \$66.67 per month was apparently assumed to be adequate to meet the actual minimum necessary cost of living in times of emergency. Conditions have, however, greatly changed, as will be indicated by an examination of Table 13.

This table on wage loss is taken from temporary total disability cases only in order to give as nearly accurate figures as possible. Permanent partial disabilities, especially where lump-sum settlements were involved, would not give the actual wage loss. The percentage of wage loss paid in compensation in these cases for 1917-18 was 44.15 per cent, for 1919 was 44.50 per cent, for 1920 was 41.18 per cent, for 1921 was 43.34 per cent, and for 1922 was 44.40 per cent. Section 3 of the compensation act provides that there

shall be paid to a disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of his monthly pay, but section 6 provides for a maximum amount of compensation of \$66.67 and a minimum of \$33.33 per month, and due to the fact that such a large percentage of the injured employees were receiving wages in excess of the maximum which may be considered (\$100 per month), it operates to reduce the percentage of wage loss paid in compensation and, as shown by this table, the amount has ranged from 41.18 per cent to 44.50 per cent, varying slightly from year to year. For the higher-paid employees the percentage of the wage loss received as compensation was considerably below 40 per cent; in other words, the employees' money loss of wages because of injuries greatly exceeds the compensation cost to the Government.

TABLE 13.—WAGE LOSS AND COMPENSATION COMPARED FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY CASES ONLY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Establishment.	Full wages paid— \$1.11 per day and under.		\$1.12 to \$1.66½, inclusive.		\$1.67 to \$3.33.		\$3.34 to \$5.		Over \$5.		Total.			
	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Compen- sation.	Wage loss.	Per cent of wage loss paid in com- pensation.
Agriculture:														
All cases.....	2	0.36	6	1.07	148	26.43	324	57.86	80	14.28	560			
Compensated cases.....	1	.36	3	1.09	79	28.83	169	61.69	22	8.03	274	\$18,138.39	\$37,340.27	48.58
Commerce:														
All cases.....	3	1.71	2	1.14	88	50.29	44	25.15	38	21.71	175			
Compensated cases.....	2	3.17			29	46.03	21	33.34	11	17.46	63	4,028.47	8,261.06	48.76
Interior:														
All cases.....	3	.54	9	1.63	224	40.51	246	44.48	71	12.84	553			
Compensated cases.....			8	2.35	124	36.36	167	48.97	42	12.32	341	28,018.38	61,454.22	45.59
Labor:														
All cases.....	1	2.70			15	40.54	18	48.65	3	8.11	37			
Compensated cases.....	1	12.50			5	62.50	1	12.50	1	12.50	8	198.87	473.96	41.96
Navy:														
Boston yard—														
All cases.....					12	10.26	47	40.17	58	49.57	117			
Compensated cases.....					9	9.89	37	40.66	45	49.45	91	17,637.45	41,338.78	42.67
Bremerton yard—														
All cases.....					18	18.55	32	32.99	47	48.46	97			
Compensated cases.....					13	17.57	26	35.14	35	47.29	74	4,322.58	11,514.75	37.54
Charleston yard—														
All cases.....			1	4.17	3	12.50	7	29.17	13	54.16	24			
Compensated cases.....					2	16.67	2	16.67	8	66.66	12	2,142.21	6,232.16	34.37
Mare Island yard—														
All cases.....					19	16.38	50	43.10	47	40.52	116			
Compensated cases.....					18	17.48	45	43.69	40	38.83	103	6,227.09	14,904.79	41.78
New York yard—														
All cases.....					37	19.78	60	32.09	90	48.13	187			
Compensated cases.....					25	18.12	42	30.43	71	51.45	138	12,915.12	32,921.01	39.23
Norfolk yard—														
All cases.....					14	23.73	15	25.42	30	50.85	59			
Compensated cases.....					8	29.63	8	29.63	11	40.74	27	2,084.41	5,875.56	35.47
Philadelphia yard—														
All cases.....					48	15.00	159	49.69	113	35.31	320			
Compensated cases.....					25	11.90	110	52.38	75	35.72	210	18,193.38	41,205.63	44.15
Portsmouth yard—														
All cases.....					6	15.00	19	47.50	15	37.50	40			
Compensated.....					6	16.67	16	44.44	14	38.89	36	2,228.64	6,184.64	36.04

TABLE 12.—WAGE LOSS AND COMPENSATION COMPARED FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY CASES ONLY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Con.

Establishment.	Full wages paid— \$1.11 per day and under.		\$1.12 to \$1.66 $\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive.		\$1.67 to \$3.33.		\$3.34 to \$5.		Over \$5.		Total.			
	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Number of cases.	Compensation.	Wage loss.	Per cent of wage loss paid in compensation.
Navy—Continued.														
Washington yard—														
All cases					7	10.00	21	30.00	42	60.00	70			
Compensated cases					5	10.00	13	26.00	32	64.00	50	\$3,716.20	\$10,527.80	35.30
Total yards—														
All cases			1	0.10	164	15.92	410	39.81	455	44.17	1,030			
Compensated cases					111	14.98	299	40.35	331	44.67	741	69,467.08	170,705.12	40.69
All other—														
All cases	27	7.61	13	3.66	109	30.70	92	25.92	114	32.11	355			
Compensated cases	24	10.91	9	4.09	60	27.27	63	28.64	64	29.09	220	19,038.15	43,647.95	43.62
Total Navy—														
All cases	27	1.95	14	1.01	273	19.71	502	36.25	569	41.08	1,385			
Compensated cases	24	2.50	9	.94	171	17.79	362	37.67	395	41.10	961	88,505.23	214,353.07	41.29
Post Office:														
City mail service (indoor)—														
All cases	4	.37	3	.28	58	5.37	864	80.00	151	13.98	1,080			
Compensated cases	2	.51	2	.51	27	6.94	291	74.81	67	17.23	389	26,989.29	65,119.56	41.45
City mail service (outdoor)—														
All cases	5	.23	15	.69	105	4.85	1,914	88.45	125	5.78	2,164			
Compensated cases	5	.46	14	1.29	97	8.92	854	78.49	118	10.84	1,088	71,694.59	172,108.47	41.66
Railway Mail Service—														
All cases	1	.15			2	.29	213	31.23	466	68.33	682			
Compensated cases					1	.50	81	40.30	119	59.20	201	14,491.48	43,049.31	33.66
Rural Free Delivery—														
All cases					2	1.17	47	27.48	122	71.35	171			
Compensated cases							31	28.18	79	71.82	110	12,347.55	31,472.29	39.23
Aerial Mail Service—														
All cases					2	6.67	21	70.00	7	23.33	30			
Compensated cases							8	80.00	2	20.00	10	831.17	1,715.91	48.44
Total Post Office—														
All cases	10	.24	18	.44	169	4.09	3,059	74.13	871	21.10	4,127			
Compensated cases	7	.39	16	.89	125	6.95	1,265	70.36	385	21.41	1,798	126,354.08	313,465.54	40.31
Treasury:														
All cases	3	.43	14	1.98	256	36.26	269	38.10	164	23.23	706			
Compensated cases	1	.47	8	3.76	71	33.33	85	39.90	48	22.54	213	21,677.52	45,954.97	47.17

[illegible]

TABLE 13.—WAGE LOSS AND COMPENSATION COMPARED FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY CASES ONLY, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Con.

Establishment.	Full wages paid— \$1.11 per day and under.		\$1.12 to \$1.66 ¹ , inclusive.		\$1.67 to \$3.33.		\$3.34 to \$5.		Over \$5.		Total.			
	Num- ber of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Num- ber of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Num- ber of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Num- ber of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Num- ber of cases.	Per cent of total number.	Num- ber of cases.	Compen- sation.	Wage loss.	Per cent of wage loss paid in com- pensation.
War—Continued.														
All other War—														
All cases.....	1	0.19	4	0.76	299	56.95	160	30.48	61	11.62	525			
Compensated cases.....			4	1.38	218	75.17	60	20.69	8	2.76	290	\$24,995.68	\$46,480.18	53.78
Total War—														
All cases.....	50	1.47	65	1.91	1,759	51.61	1,094	32.10	440	12.91	3,408			
Compensated cases.....	22	1.15	32	1.67	1,034	54.11	582	30.46	241	12.61	1,911	161,473.50	333,821.46	48.37
Government Printing Office:														
All cases.....					18	31.03	21	36.21	19	32.76	58			
Compensated cases.....					6	18.75	18	56.25	8	25.00	32	2,066.32	3,536.17	58.43
Miscellaneous:														
All cases.....	10	1.78	20	3.57	291	51.97	182	32.50	57	10.18	560			
Compensated cases.....	6	1.94	11	3.55	163	52.58	102	32.90	28	9.03	310	29,831.84	63,017.00	47.34
Grand total, 1922:														
All cases.....	109	.94	148	1.28	3,241	28.01	5,759	49.79	2,312	19.98	11,569			
Compensated cases.....	64	1.08	87	1.47	1,807	30.57	2,772	46.90	1,181	19.98	5,911	480,292.60	1,081,677.72	44.40
1921:														
All cases.....	49	.41	101	.85	2,229	18.67	6,516	54.59	3,041	25.48	11,936			
Compensated cases.....	33	.51	64	.98	1,157	17.79	3,527	54.25	1,721	26.47	6,502	433,698.55	1,000,640.52	43.34
1920:														
All cases.....	89	.57	96	.61	2,655	16.95	8,593	54.86	4,230	27.01	15,663			
Compensated cases.....	44	.47	45	.48	1,453	15.42	5,480	58.14	2,402	25.49	9,424	610,137.40	1,481,478.05	41.18
1919:														
All cases.....	243	1.34	118	.65	5,379	29.67	8,240	45.45	4,150	22.89	18,130			
Compensated cases.....	77	.66	65	.56	3,401	29.07	5,508	47.09	2,647	22.63	11,698	622,696.97	1,399,195.18	44.50
1917 and 1918: All cases.....	676	2.4	819	2.9	16,883	59.7	19,878	35.00			28,256	615,934.13	1,395,170.00	44.15

¹ Includes all over \$5.

DEATHS WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, AND VALUE OF AWARDS.

Table 14 shows the number of deaths with and without dependents and value of awards made according to each department and important bureau or establishment.

Out of the 281 deaths which were passed upon by the commission in 1922, 83, or 29.5 per cent, were without dependents; 198, or 70.5 per cent, were with dependents. This percentage differs slightly with 1920, which showed 31.79 per cent without dependents and 68.21 with dependents; and 1921, which showed 19.3 without dependents and 80.7 per cent with dependents, thus making an average for three years of 27.58 per cent without dependents and 72.42 per cent with dependents. The average monthly compensation in the 198 cases for 1922 amounts to \$40.47, and the average estimated valuation of the award is \$5,914.14. In 1919 the average monthly compensation was \$37.92 and the average valuation of award \$5,486.37. In 1920 the average monthly compensation was \$34.39 and the average estimated valuation of the award was \$4,805.64. In 1921 the average monthly compensation was \$37.58 and the average estimated valuation of the award was \$5,382.44. This makes an average for the past four years of \$37.31 monthly compensation and an average estimated valuation of award \$5,349.45.

In computing present values of awards, only the probability of dying and the 4 per cent discount table have been taken into consideration as required by law for lump sum settlements. Remarriage, cessation of dependency, and increase of compensation to children upon the death or remarriage of mother, as factors, have been ignored.

No attempt has been made to compute savings to the compensation fund from death or remarriage. No reserve is set up when an award is made, and consequently no allowance is made for the return of unused reserves to the fund, and it does not become a factor in the administration of the act for the reason that compensation is paid from an appropriation from Congress which is made according to the estimated needs of the coming year.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DEATHS WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, AND VALUE OF AWARD, CALENDAR YEAR 1922

Department and bureau or establishment.	Number of fatal cases.	Number with no dependents.	Number with dependents.	Total monthly award.	Estimated valuation.	Burials.		Medical payments, transportation, compensation before death, etc.			Total cost.
						Number.	Amount of awards.	Compensation before death.	Number of cases on which medical awards were made.	Amount of medical awards.	
Agriculture:											
Forest Service.....	8	4	4	\$159.50	\$25,558.00	7	\$700.00	\$1,464.66	4	\$2,583.20	\$30,305.86
All other.....	3		3	145.00	22,965.00	3	300.00		3	594.00	23,859.00
Total Agriculture.....	11	4	7	304.50	48,523.00	10	1,000.00	1,464.66	7	3,177.20	54,164.86
Commerce:											
Lighthouse Bureau.....	6	1	5	176.78	22,338.00	4	400.00	3,588.65	3	278.00	26,604.65
All other.....	4	1	3	120.00	19,588.00	4	400.00		1	12.00	20,000.00
Total Commerce.....	10	2	8	296.78	41,926.00	8	800.00	3,588.65	4	290.00	46,604.65
Interior:											
Indian Affairs.....	4	2	2	97.75	13,199.00	4	356.72	604.48	2	453.62	14,613.82
Reclamation Service.....	5	1	4	221.67	38,439.00	3	300.00	672.15	3	1,309.00	40,720.15
All other.....	2	1	1	65.00	7,664.00	1	100.00		3	246.00	8,010.00
Total Interior.....	11	4	7	384.42	59,302.00	8	756.72	1,276.63	8	2,008.62	63,343.97
Labor: Immigration Bureau.....	2	1	1	66.67	9,113.00	2	200.00	1,077.96	2	279.02	10,669.98
Navy:											
Yards—											
Boston.....	1		1	66.67	10,169.00	1	100.00		1	131.00	10,400.00
Charleston.....	3	1	2	41.39	2,697.00	3	300.00	1,095.90	1	141.50	4,234.40
Mare Island.....	3	1	2	90.00	12,186.00	3	300.00	1,218.49	2	381.00	14,085.49
New York ¹	3	1	2	135.00	18,665.00	2	200.00	1,614.29	1	45.00	20,524.29
Norfolk.....	1		1	54.87	8,346.00	1	100.00				8,446.00
Philadelphia.....	2		2	131.67	21,183.00	2	200.00		1	3.00	21,386.00
Total yards.....	13	3	10	519.60	73,246.00	12	1,200.00	3,928.68	6	701.50	79,076.18
Stations—											
Cavite ¹				10.00	732.00						732.00
Guantanamo.....	1		1	43.12	6,411.00						6,411.00

New Orleans.....	1	.....	1	31.40	5,991.00	1	100.00	496.99	.....	.....	6,587.99
Other stations.....	4	1	3	125.00	22,489.00	4	369.00	2,001.52	1	56.98	24,916.50
Other Navy.....	2	.....	2	67.94	6,803.00	2	200.00	754.59	.....	.....	7,757.59
Total other Navy.....	8	1	7	277.46	42,426.00	7	669.00	3,253.10	1	56.98	46,405.08
Total Navy Department.....	21	4	17	797.06	115,672.00	19	1,869.00	7,181.78	7	758.48	125,481.26
Post Office:											
City mail service (indoor).....	6	.....	6	256.07	41,218.00	6	600.00	1,126.72	2	547.40	43,492.12
City mail service (outdoor).....	20	4	16	632.07	87,358.00	20	2,000.00	1,259.57	9	1,841.79	92,459.36
Railway Mail Service.....	4	1	3	125.00	22,415.00	4	400.00	.....	3	410.25	23,225.25
Rural Free Delivery.....	11	1	10	465.62	70,063.00	11	1,090.00	355.37	8	2,066.84	73,575.41
Total Post Office.....	41	6	35	1,478.76	221,054.00	41	4,090.00	2,741.86	22	4,866.28	232,752.14
Treasury:											
Custodian.....	2	.....	2	43.50	6,016.00	2	196.95	.....	1	21.00	6,233.95
Customs.....	3	.....	3	155.00	19,438.00	3	300.00	61.37	.....	.....	19,799.37
Engraving and Printing.....	1	.....	1	15.00	1,043.00	1	100.00	.....	1	27.50	1,170.50
Internal Revenue.....	5	1	4	221.67	32,789.00	4	400.00	731.20	3	665.67	34,535.87
Federal Prohibition.....	9	.....	9	455.00	69,403.00	8	740.00	741.75	5	6,085.03	76,969.78
Public Health Service.....	6	2	4	155.39	25,158.00	5	500.00	1,719.14	.....	.....	27,377.14
Total Treasury.....	26	3	23	1,025.56	153,847.00	23	2,236.95	3,253.46	10	6,799.20	166,136.61
War:											
Ordnance (Arsenals)—											
Edgewood.....	2	1	1	5.00	395.00	2	164.00	.....	2	5.16	564.16
Frankford.....	1	.....	1	24.00	1,837.00	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	1,937.00
Rock Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Watertown.....	4	.....	4	211.67	34,382.00	4	400.00	2,241.84	3	644.61	37,668.45
Total arsenals.....	8	2	6	240.67	36,614.00	8	764.00	2,241.84	5	649.77	40,269.61
Other Ordnance—											
Supply depots.....	3	1	2	44.69	4,356.00	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	4,456.00
Proving grounds.....	1	.....	1	35.00	4,941.00	1	100.00	.....	1	22.00	5,063.00
Total other Ordnance.....	4	1	3	79.69	9,297.00	2	200.00	.....	1	22.00	9,519.00
Total Ordnance.....	12	3	9	320.36	45,911.00	10	964.00	2,241.84	6	671.77	49,788.61
Engineer ¹	42	16	26	971.42	133,893.00	28	2,617.87	708.92	11	895.35	138,115.14
Quartermaster—											
Army Transport Service ¹	3	2	1	12.50	960.00	1	100.00	1,853.62	1	186.50	3,100.12
Supply depots.....	9	2	7	322.17	48,229.00	8	800.00	3,875.95	6	2,074.68	54,979.63
All other ¹	18	3	15	635.37	91,406.00	13	1,011.75	4,687.80	4	451.34	97,556.89
Total Quartermaster.....	30	7	23	970.04	140,595.00	22	1,911.75	10,417.37	11	2,712.52	155,636.64

¹ Monthly compensation and estimated valuation for seven additional dependents on cases listed in previous reports are included in totals.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DEATHS WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENTS, AND VALUE OF AWARD, CALENDAR YEAR 1922—Continued.

Department and bureau or establishment.	Number of fatal cases.	Number with no dependents.	Number with dependents.	Total monthly award.	Estimated valuation.	Burials.		Medical payments, transportation, compensation before death, etc.			Total cost.
						Number.	Amount of awards.	Compensation before death.	Number of cases on which medical awards were made.	Amount of medical awards.	
War—Continued.											
Other War—											
Aircraft Service.....	8	1	7	\$334.17	\$51,605.00	8	\$745.00	\$406.14	6	\$340.00	\$53,096.14
Mississippi-Warrior River Service.....	3	1	2	88.80	9,508.00	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	9,608.00
All other.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753.37	1	566.00	1,319.37
Total other War.....	12	3	9	422.97	61,113.00	9	845.00	1,159.51	7	906.00	64,023.51
Total War Department.....	96	29	67	2,684.79	381,512.00	69	6,338.62	14,527.64	35	5,185.64	407,563.90
Miscellaneous:											
United States Shipping Board.....	53	27	26	754.38	110,626.00	7	645.00	1,780.21	5	505.26	113,556.47
Hog Island Ship Building Corporation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	100.00	.....	1	3.00	103.00
District Government ¹	1	.....	1	24.00	3,011.00	1	100.00	31.73	.....	.....	3,142.73
Veterans' Bureau.....	4	2	2	36.00	2,743.00	4	400.00	2,616.97	3	5,225.85	10,985.82
All other.....	4	.....	4	160.00	23,670.00	2	200.00	.....	1	25.00	23,895.00
Total miscellaneous.....	63	30	33	974.38	140,050.00	15	1,445.00	4,428.91	10	5,759.11	151,683.02
Grand total.....	281	83	198	8,012.92	1,170,999.00	195	18,736.29	39,541.55	105	29,123.55	1,258,400.39

¹ Monthly compensation and estimated valuation for seven additional dependents on cases listed in previous report are included in totals.

TABLE 15.—SUMMARY OF AWARDS ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH, BY RELATIONSHIP OF DEPENDENTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1922.

Dependents.	Number of dependents.	Average age.	Monthly compensation.	Average monthly compensation.	Estimated valuation.	Average value of awards.
Widows.....	143	40	\$4,838.55	\$33.83	\$897,604.00	\$6,276.95
Children:						
Sons, under 18 years of age.....	131	8	1,201.60	9.17	109,994.00	839.65
Daughters, under 18 years of age.....	121	8	1,027.69	8.49	93,667.00	774.11
Dependents over 18 years of age and incapable of self-support.....	5	31	78.86	15.77	9,566.00	1,913.20
Grandchildren.....	2	15	30.00	15.00	2,507.00	1,253.50
Brothers.....	3	15	16.38	5.46	441.00	147.00
Fathers.....	20	58	281.22	14.06	19,729.00	986.45
Mothers.....	37	57	538.62	14.56	39,006.00	1,054.21
Total.....	462		8,012.92		1,172,514.00	

TABLE 16.—WIDOWS TO WHOM COMPENSATION WAS AWARDED, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Age at beginning of widowhood.	Number of cases.							Total for 6½-year period.	Number with children.	Number without children.
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922			
17.....					1		1	2	1	1
18.....			2			4		6	2	4
19.....		2	3		4	2		11	7	4
20.....		2		2	1	1	2	14	10	4
21.....	1		4	1	3	5	2	16	10	6
22.....		6	7	3	2	4	2	24	12	12
23.....		1	3	4	4	5	1	18	13	5
24.....	1	3	6	7	8	2	2	29	19	10
25.....		5	6	5	5	6	2	26	22	4
26.....	2	3	7	9	2	2	4	32	19	9
27.....		2	4	8	5	4	2	25	19	6
28.....	1	7	8	2	3	3		29	28	1
29.....	1	5	4	6	9	11	4	40	34	6
30.....	2	1	12	4	5	3	7	34	28	6
31.....		2	5	6	2	4	7	26	21	5
32.....	3	1	7	4	4	8	4	31	28	3
33.....	2	2	10	2	6	4	2	42	21	7
34.....	2	4	19	8	4	2	3	48	34	8
35.....	2	8	3	4	11	6	5	40	24	16
36.....	2	2	2	5	5	5	3	23	13	10
37.....	1	9	7	5	6	5	6	31	19	12
38.....		1	10	3	5	5	5	37	32	5
39.....		2	7	3	4	4	6	26	20	7
40.....		3	5	1	4	4	6	23	16	7
41.....	1	4	4	1	3	5	5	23	15	8
42.....	1	1	6	3	4	2	5	22	18	4
43.....		1	5	6	4	6	4	26	21	5
44.....	2	3	6	3	8	3	6	31	17	14
45.....		1	1	3	6	2	1	14	11	3
46.....	1	5	4	1	2	1		14	9	5
47.....		3	7	1	9	3	3	26	18	8
48.....			4	3	4	2	6	19	10	9
49.....	1	5	1	2		6	2	17	11	6
50.....	1	2	6	1	5	4	3	22	15	7
51.....	2	3	4	3	5		1	18	10	8
52.....		1	5		2		6	14	9	5
53.....		3	5	3	2	3	1	17	10	7
54.....		2	3	3	6	3		17	6	11
55.....		4	6	2	3		2	17	9	8
56.....		1	2	2	3	3	1	12	4	8
57.....	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	13	2	11
58.....		2	1	1	3	2	1	11	3	9
59.....			2	2	4	1	1	10	2	8
60.....		2	3	1	1	1	2	10	2	8
61.....	1	1		4	3	2		11	1	10
62.....			2			1	2	5		4
63.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	11	1	10
64.....			1			3		4		7
65.....		1	2		2	1	2	8	1	7
66.....			2		1			3		3
67.....		2	1	1	1	2		7		7
68.....	1	1	1					3		3
69.....		1						1		1
70.....							1	1		1
71.....						1		1		1
72.....		1					1	2		2
73.....								1		1
74.....					1			1		1
75.....	1							1		1
77.....					1	1		2		2
78.....	1							1		1
79.....			1					1		1
Total.....	35	124	235	141	190	162	143	1,030	661	369

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TABLE 17.—CESSATION OF DEPENDENCY OF WIDOWS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1923, INCLUSIVE.

Year beginning widowhood, and age.	Number of widows.	With children.	Without children.	Remarriage.	Death.	Duration of dependency.
1916.						
24.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4 years 1 month 8 days.
26.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 10 months 4 days.
29.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	7 months.
30.....	2	1	1	1	1	1 year 8 months 15 days.
32.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 1 month 10 days.
35.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3 years 8 months 14 days.
36.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4 years 9 months 7 days.
36.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 5 months 24 days.
44.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	8 months 1 day.
63.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2 years 6 days.
1917.						
19.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 7 months 1 day.
20.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	9 months 3 days.
22.....	4	1	3	4	.....	1 year 5 months 18 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 year 6 months 26 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 6 months 20 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 8 months 7 days.
25.....	5	4	1	5	.....	1 year 2 months 13 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 7 months 25 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 6 months 2 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 6 months 19 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 years 4 months 3 days.
26.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3 years 5 months 24 days.
28.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1 year 10 months 21 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 years 2 months 22 days.
29.....	4	2	2	4	.....	5 months 29 d ys.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 2 months 5 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 7 months 6 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 8 months 18 days.
30.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2 years 7 months 20 days.
35.....	4	2	2	4	.....	1 year 7 months 27 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 year 11 months 3 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 year 11 months 17 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 11 months 6 days.
36.....	2	1	1	.....	2	3 years 6 months 12 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 years 10 months.
37.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5 years 8 months.
38.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2 years 8 months 21 days.
40.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4 years 1 month 3 days.
41.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2 years 10 months 21 days.
43.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2 years 7 months 19 days.
47.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4 years 3 months 19 days.
51.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5 months 23 days.
53.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	5 years 8 months 13 days.
54.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2 years 11 months 25 days.
57.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1918.						
18.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4 years 3 months 8 days.
19.....	5	2	3	5	.....	1 year 6 months 10 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 year 8 months 11 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 years 1 month 7 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 years 2 months 4 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 5 months 4 days.
20.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	2 years 2 months 14 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 6 months 20 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 7 months 7 days.
21.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	2 years 8 months.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 13 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 8 months 12 days.
22.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2 years 4 months 12 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 6 months 3 days.
23.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4 years 4 months 8 days.
24.....	3	2	1	3	.....	1 year 2 months 23 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 year 11 months 25 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 9 months 4 days.
25.....	4	3	1	4	.....	1 year 2 months 22 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 6 months 2 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 11 months 22 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 years 3 months 9 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 8 months 6 days.
26.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 1 month 15 days.
27.....	2	1	1	2	.....	4 years 4 months 8 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 months 19 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 6 months 8 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 years 10 months 4 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 10 months 3 days.
29.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3 years 2 months 4 days.
30.....	3	2	1	3	.....	1 year 9 months 29 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 years 5 months 20 days.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 years 10 months 11 days.

TABLE 17.—CESSATION OF DEPENDENCY OF WIDOWS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1923, INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Year beginning widowhood, and age.	Number of widows.	With children.	Without children.	Remarriage.	Death.	Duration of dependency.
1918.						
31.....	3	2	1	3		1 year 9 months 6 days. 2 years 2 months 24 days. 2 years 6 months 29 days.
33.....	2	2		2		1 year 7 months 12 days. 5 years 14 days.
34.....	3	2	1	3		2 years 1 month 9 days. 3 years 24 days. 5 years 1 month 10 days.
35.....	2	1	1	2		1 year 8 months 28 days. 3 years 9 months 18 days.
37.....	1	1		1		1 year 1 month 1 day.
38.....	2	1	1	1	1	4 months 22 days. 3 years 5 months 8 days.
39.....	1	1		1		1 year 1 month 19 days.
41.....	1	1		1		1 year 4 months 4 days.
42.....	1	1			1	4 years 4 months 5 days.
43.....	1		1		1	3 years 6 months 24 days.
44.....	2	1	1	2		1 year 8 months 6 days. 2 years 8 months 5 days.
46.....	1	1		1		1 year 10 months 10 days.
47.....	2	1	1		2	1 year 3 months 15 days. 3 years 5 months 29 days.
50.....	1	1			1	4 months 10 days.
51.....	1	1			1	1 year 8 months 12 days.
53.....	1	1			1	2 months 18 days.
54.....	1		1		1	1 year 9 months 10 days.
62.....	1	1			1	3 years 9 months 23 days.
64.....	1		1		1	4 years 2 months 8 days.
72.....	1		1		1	2 years 7 months 27 days.
73.....	1		1		1	2 years 5 months 16 days.
1919.						
17.....	1		1	1		1 year 1 month 2 days.
19.....	1		1	1		1 year 7 days.
21.....	1			1		3 years 11 months 6 days.
23.....	1	1		1		2 years 4 months 2 days.
24.....	4	3	1	4		1 year 7 months 17 days. 2 years 1 month 18 days. 3 years 6 months 14 days. 4 years 3 months 28 days.
25.....	3	3		3		6 months 23 days. 1 year 9 months 20 days.
26.....	5	4	1	2	3	3 years 11 months 23 days. 5 months 3 days. 11 months 8 days. 2 years 2 months.
27.....	4	4		4		2 years 11 months 25 days. 4 years 2 months 22 days. 1 year 1 month 9 days.
28.....	1	1		1		2 years 28 days. 3 years 6 months 16 days.
29.....	2	2		2		3 years 9 months 13 days. 1 year 5 months 22 days.
30.....	1	1		1		3 years 3 months 18 days.
31.....	2	2		2		3 years 10 months 2 days. 1 year 4 months 26 days.
33.....	2	2		2		5 months 11 days. 3 years 3 months 28 days.
34.....	2	1	1	2		1 year 5 months 19 days. 3 years 3 months 22 days.
35.....	1		1		1	10 months 12 days. 3 years 17 days.
36.....	1		1		1	1 year 7 days.
37.....	1		1		1	3 years 6 months 9 days.
38.....	1	1		1		1 year 1 month 24 days.
41.....	1	1		1		11 months 23 days.
42.....	2		2		1	1 year 9 months 22 days. 3 years 11 months 20 days.
43.....	1		1	1		4 years 4 months 3 days.
44.....	1		1		1	2 years 5 months 15 days.
45.....	2	2		1	1	3 years 14 days. 2 years 3 months 20 days.
50.....	1	1			1	2 years 11 months 23 days.
54.....	1		1		1	1 year 6 months 23 days.
59.....	1	1			1	1 year 2 months 5 days.
62.....	1		1		1	1 year 11 months 13 days.
67.....	1		1		1	1 year 6 months 9 days. 3 years 2 months 23 days.

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TABLE 17.—CESSATION OF DEPENDENCY OF WIDOWS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1923, INCLUSIVE.—Continued.

Year beginning widowhood, and age.	Number of widows.	With children.	Without children.	Remarriage.	Death.	Duration of dependency.
1920.						
18.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	9 months 25 days.
19.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	1 year 5 months 18 days.
20.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 6 months 10 days.
22.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 8 months 7 days.
25.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2 years 1 month 28 days.
26.....	2	1	1	2	.....	7 months 12 days.
29.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 7 months 26 days.
30.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2 years 11 months 2 days.
34.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 13 days.
35.....	3	2	1	3	.....	2 years 9 months 19 days.
36.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 4 months 6 days.
37.....	2	1	1	2	.....	8 months 19 days.
38.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 2 months 22 days.
40.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2 years 10 months 4 days.
41.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5 months 26 days.
47.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4 months 9 days.
1921.						
20.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 11 months 24 days.
21.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	1 year 5 months 4 days.
23.....	2	1	1	1	1	1 year 8 months 15 days.
25.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 2 months 17 days.
27.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 10 months 6 days.
30.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 7 months 17 days.
33.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	7 months 29 days.
35.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 1 month 18 days.
36.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 2 months 12 days.
39.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2 years 3 months 21 days.
52.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 5 months 11 days.
58.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 8 months 14 days.
67.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1 year 8 months 23 days.
1922.						
21.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 8 months 29 days.
39.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 5 months 2 days.
44.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1 year 26 days.
49.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6 months 16 days.
Total.....	193	117	76	149	44	5,532 months.

TABLE 18.—DURATION OF WIDOWHOOD IN CASES OF REMARRIAGE.

Time elapsed from date of death of husband to remarriage of widow.	Number remarriages.	Per cent of all remarriages.
All remarriages.....	149	100.00
3 months and under 6 months.....	8	5.37
6 months and under 9 months.....	6	4.03
9 months and under 12 months.....	6	4.02
12 months and under 18 months.....	22	14.77
18 months and under 24 months.....	27	18.12
24 months and under 30 months.....	14	9.40
30 months and under 36 months.....	21	14.09
36 months and under 42 months.....	11	7.38
42 months and under 48 months.....	11	7.38
48 months and over.....	23	15.44

NOTE.—The average time elapsed from date of death of husband to remarriage of widow in the above table was 29 months.

TABLE 19.—REMARRIAGE RATES BY AGES OF WIDOWS FOR SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD, SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1923, INCLUSIVE.

Age periods.	Number of widows.	Number remarried.	Years exposed or number of widows exposed for 1 year.	Remarriage rate per 100 widows for 1 year.
All ages.....	1,030	149	3,413	4.37
Under 21.....	33	18	92	19.57
21 and under 26.....	113	40	368	10.87
26 and under 31.....	160	36	508	7.09
31 and under 36.....	167	26	580	4.48
36 and under 41.....	140	16	446	3.59
41 and under 46.....	116	9	365	2.47
46 and under 51.....	98	3	340	.88
51 and under 56.....	83	1	305	.33
56 and under 61.....	56	.....	185	.....
61 and over.....	64	.....	224	.....
Average age.....	38.9	29	.....	.....

NOTE.—The average time elapsed from date of death of husband to remarriage of widow in the above table was 39.76 months.

The foregoing Table 19 on remarriage rates, which shows the rate per 100 widows for one year to be 4.37, is somewhat of an increase over the previous year's report which showed 3.72, and is somewhat higher than the Pennsylvania report for three years ending December 31, 1919, which gave the rate as 4.16 per 100 widows.

It will be noted that the average age of the widows included in this report is 38.9, while the average age of the widows in Pennsylvania for all industries was 38. The average age of those remarried under the Federal act is 29, which is identical with that of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the 149 remarriages there were 44 deaths. The years exposed in cases of death of widows was 100.25, or an average of 2.28 years per widow.

By combining the experience of remarriage with that of death, we have the combined cessation rate of 5.65 per 100 widows.

No estimate is made of the saving from death and remarriage, but in death cases there were 19 cases where widows left children, and in remarriage cases there were 98 with children, making a total of 117 cases where the awards to children might possibly be increased according to the provisions of section 10 of the compensation act.

There were 1,595 children under 18 years of age, 20 of whom died, 1 returned to his own father after the death of the mother, 23 married, and 222 became 18 years of age.

Thus far there have been 29 dependents over 18 years of age and incapable of self-support, of whom 8 became capable of self-support, 3 died, and 2 were married.

Thus far there has been a total of 352 mothers on the dependency list. One was awarded compensation for 1 year only, 5 married, 27 died, and compensation was discontinued on 2 cases upon further finding of facts.

Dependency awards were made to 174 fathers, 1 award being made for 1 year only, 3 ceased to be dependent, 4 married, and 26 died.

There have been dependency awards to 7 grandmothers, 3 of whom have died.

Thus far the reports show that there have been 73 brothers and sisters awarded compensation (some of which are included in the 29 over 18 and incapable of self-support). Out of this number, 4 were married, 5 ceased to be dependent, 2 died, and 22 reached the age of 18.

Out of the 12 grandchildren thus far awarded compensation there are 3 who became 18 years of age.

In many instances the cessation of dependency of a single beneficiary does not in any way affect the amount of the compensation payable on account of a death, because there still remain enough dependents in the family to absorb the maximum award.

Quite a number of the foreign cases have been closed out by lump-sum settlements, also a few others where the compensation award was small or where it was deemed to the best interests of the beneficiaries.

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY OF AWARDS AND VALUATIONS, JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1922.

	Number of cases.	Days' duration, including leave.	Days' leave.	Average days' duration.	Amount of award.	Average award.	Per cent of total award.
Temporary total disabilities:							
Compensated.....	5,911	273,890	21,974	46	\$480,292.60	\$81.25	.....
Noncompensated.....	5,658	50,142	39,405	9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,569	324,032	61,379	28	480,292.60	41.52	16.04
Permanent partial disabilities:							
Dismemberments.....	¹ 198	26,788	1,944	135	171,639.75	866.87	.....
Loss of function.....	² 252	73,287	2,540	291	410,828.89	1,630.27	.....
Total.....	450	100,075	4,484	222	582,468.64	1,294.37	19.46
Permanent total disabilities.....	51	.....	.....	.....	³ 359,833.74	7,055.56	12.02
Deaths:							
Cases and awards.....	281	.....	.....	.....	⁴ 1,170,999.00	4,167.26	.....
Burials.....	195	.....	.....	.....	18,736.29	96.08	39.74
Medical payments.....	⁵ 8,828	.....	.....	.....	381,403.99	43.20	12.74
Total.....	⁶ 12,351	424,107	65,863	.....	2,993,734.26	.....	.....

¹ Includes 30 noncompensated cases, 4 of which were no-time-lost.

² Includes 17 noncompensated cases, 2 of which were no-time-lost. Includes 2 special cases with loss of function and dismemberments combined.

³ Estimated value of award.

⁴ Includes medical payments on 4,496 no-time-lost cases, 105 deaths, and 40 permanent total disabilities.

⁵ This total does not include number of burials and medical payments.

In addition to the 12,351 cases shown in the above table, there were 4,996 no-time-lost cases. Medical payments were made on 2,636 of the no-time-lost cases in the amount of \$23,830.95.

The duration in permanent partial disabilities includes only that which was paid before the cases were closed or before lump-sum settlements were made and does not take into account expectancy.

CAUSES OF INJURIES BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

In keeping with the plan of economy on Government reports, the publication of the itemized table on mechanical and nonmechanical accidents is omitted, although the same has been tabulated. There are certain items in this table which are worthy of mention.

The number of mechanical injuries under the Federal act which for 1921 was about 13.5 per cent of all injuries, this year is reduced to 10.59 per cent. This is comparatively low, for the reason that there is a large number of clerical positions as compared with industrial activities under other compensation acts. For the year 1921, out of 310 fatal accidents, 25, or 8 per cent, were from mechanical causes. During the year 1922 this has been reduced considerably, in that there were 281 fatal accidents, 8, or 2.8 per cent, of which were from mechanical causes. Out of 450 permanent partial disabilities, 151, or 33 per cent, resulted from mechanical agencies. The report for 1921 showed 36.6 per cent. Out of the 1,308 injuries from mechanical causes, 286, or 21.87 per cent of all mechanical accidents were due to "hoisting and conveying apparatus," and out of 8 deaths from mechanical causes, 4, or 50 per cent, were due to "hoisting and conveying apparatus."

In the nonmechanical accidents, under the head of "vehicles," there were 1,485 accidents, 40 of which were permanent partial disabilities, 1,407 temporary total disabilities, 1 permanent total disability, and 37 deaths. Out of the 37 death cases due to the operation of vehicles, 16 were from automobiles.

It is of interest to note in the nonmechanical accidents that the greater number, as usual, came from "handling of objects," 2,414. Of these, 2,320 were temporary total disabilities, 73 permanent partial disabilities, 5 permanent total disabilities, and 16 were deaths. The next group of importance was "fall of persons," with 2,408 cases, 2,266 of which were temporary total disabilities, 52 permanent partial disabilities, 14 permanent total disabilities, and 76 were deaths. Of the death cases due to "fall of persons," 45 were "from or on water craft."

Approximately 10.59 per cent of all injuries under the Federal act are due to mechanical causes, and only this small percentage can be due to lack of safeguarding of the machinery. Thus the great field for accident prevention in Government employment is outside of safe-

guarding of the machinery. This is not intended, however, to minimize the necessity of safeguarding machines, because where accidents occur caution should be used whether there is one accident or one thousand.

Distinction has not been made in this or in previous annual reports between cases due to injury by accident and cases due to occupational diseases or nonaccidental causes. This is due to the fact that the commission in passing upon a claim does not determine whether the disability or death was due to accidental or nonaccidental causes. It merely determines, as provided by the compensation law, that the disability or death was due to a personal injury. Furthermore, the evidence available in connection with a claim oftentimes leaves no doubt that the disability or death was due to a personal injury, while the determination of whether the cause was accidental or nonaccidental might require prolonged correspondence or personal investigation, which in the less serious cases would hardly be justified by the cost of the benefits involved. It also must be recognized that there are legitimate differences of opinion as to whether the circumstances in a particular case should be considered as constituting an accidental or a nonaccidental cause. Even the judges of the highest courts have sometimes differed on this particular question.

Although the commission has not determined in individual cases whether the cause of disability or death was an injury by accident or by occupational disease or nonaccidental cause, there are certain groups of causes which include practically all of the occupational diseases or nonaccidental injuries, although these same groups probably include also a greater number of cases of injury by accident. For example, a man may have a sudden unexpected injury occurring at a particular moment due to carbon monoxide or certain other fumes, or he may be injured as the result of a gradual poisonous effect due to prolonged exposure or inhalation. Likewise, exposure to corrosive or irritating chemicals may produce a sudden unexpected injury such as a burn, or if the chemical substance is sufficiently weak the result may be merely a dermatitis or serious skin condition. Nonaccidental cases of this last kind are numerous but are usually of short duration.

On the whole, these cases which result in temporary disability do not differ in seriousness from the purely accidental injuries causing temporary disability. Thus, temporary disability cases shown in the commission's annual reports from the beginning of the act to December 31, 1921, resulted in an average disability of 20.8 days, while the temporary disability cases due to the group of causes which includes occupational disease cases showed an average disability of 22.4 days.

The number of permanent total disability cases from these causes was 9 and of deaths 54 in the same period. Probably more than one-half of these were actually due to accidental causes.

The entire number of cases receiving benefits under the compensation law during the period September 7, 1916, to the end of 1922 was 96,180. Of this total number, the group above described included 1,745 cases, or 1.8 per cent. It may be safely estimated, therefore, that cases due to occupational diseases or nonaccidental causes constituted considerably less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total number of cases during the period of $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, since the compensation act came into effect. The cost of these cases can not, as is shown above, be accurately estimated, but it is safe to say that during this entire period the cost has not exceeded 3 per cent of the entire benefits paid under the compensation act.

Respectfully,

BESSIE P. BRUEGGEMAN,
Chairman,
CHAS. H. VERRILL,
JNO. J. KEEGAN,
Commissioners.



